"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,274 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow but strong.
Wheat, 81½; corn, 29⅞; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS.—Senator Mason of Illinois yesterday delivered the principal speech on the Cuban resolution. Senator Hoar replied and Senator Wellington criticised some of the remarks. Senator Burrows will speak to-day. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to in the Senate.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Horace Porter was entertained at lunch yesterday by James B. Eustis, the retiring Ambassador to France. Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg and Princess Anna of Montenegro were married at Cettinje. The conditions are favorable for the monsoon expected in India. Lord Henry Edward Somerset, fourth son of the Duke of Beaufort, is dead in England. Tschigorin has won six chess games to Schiffer's one at St. Petersburg. The German Reichstag advanced the bill introduced by Radicals, Socialists, Anti-Semites, and Poles, allowing German associations of any kind to combine with each other. China has repudiated the monopoly entered into with a Belgian railroad syndicate.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Many local Republican leaders held a conference with Senator Platt at Washington last night in regard to the question of representation in the Greater New York.

President O'Brien of the Dock Department is in Washington to try to get the War Department to approve the extending of the pier head lines along the New York City front.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has fixed May 26 as the date when Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, shall deliver the Mayflower's log into the custody of the Commonwealth.

Lawyer Smith of Long Island City, who accused Mayor Gleason of bribing State Superintendent of Insurance Payn to get some bills passed for him, does not retract the statement he made. The Mayor and Mr. Payn declare the accusation absurd.

Turkey ordered a suspension of hostilities in Greece yesterday pending the arrangement of an armistice at the demand of Russia and in view of Bulgaria's mobilizing of troops. Lord Salisbury said last night that the difficulties before Europe are as great as ever.

At the twenty-third annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, in Newark, Bishop Starkey made an address rebuking the Pope's encyclical concerning the invalidity of Anglican orders and praised the replies of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Page 2.

Gov. Griggs signed the Lloyd Marriage License bill. The Delaware River Dam bill was also made a law.

Hudson County (N. J.) Democrats have named Supreme Court Justice Lippincott as their candidate for Governor in 1898.

A diver yesterday discovered that the leak in the big navy yard dock is caused by a ten-foot-square hole in the apron outside of the caisson.

Gen. O'Beirne, the Charities Commissioner, lectured on "The Poor of the City of New York." He proposes that the city shall have a great institution to employ the intemperate poor and keep them under restraint.

Dr. Albert Shaw discusses the new charter before the Quill Club. He says it is so complex that it will drive legislation to Albany and kill all hope of home rule. The eighteen commissions constitute a bureaucracy, he says, worse than any in Russia.

The question of the legality of the present eligible list of candidates for police inspectorships will come up at to-day's meeting of the board. It has been a source of dissension in the board for two years, and will probably be settled by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

Emily Johnson was fearfully burned in a flat at 1,883 First Avenue, and is near death in Harlem Hospital. Before losing consciousness she declared that she had attempted suicide by burning herself alive. Axel Werterblad, in whose flat she was a housekeeper, says it was accidental, and that she had no reason for attempting suicide.

Page 3.

Two saloonkeepers were acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions who had been charged with violating the stalls regulation of the Raines law.

Advice to women on how to choose and ride a bicycle was given by Miss E. Marguerite Lindley at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has deemed the act, passed in 1896, extending the term of the Mayor of Cincinnati Constitutional. Mayor Caldwell will therefore remain in office until July 1, 1897.

The issue of $12,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds for the purpose of taking up outstanding 7 per cent. bonds was authorized at the annual meeting of the New York and Harlem Railroad stockholders.

Mayor Strong, accompanied by a party of city officials, inspected the new Croton watershed and was amazed at the extent of the preparations for the accommodation of New York in the line of a water supply.

The Tax Commissioners gave a hearing on the application of the Manhattan Railway Company, which asked a reduction of the assessment on $27,000,000 real property. The Commissioners refused to grant any reduction.

Page 4.

Gov. Black yesterday refused to grant the requisition of the Governor of Utah for Clarence Barton and Leon Graves.

W. J. Calhoun, the Special Commissioner to Cuba, was entertained in the Casino at Havana on the occasion of King Alfonso's eleventh birthday.

Representative Wilber and W. A. McKnight of England are trying to extend the market for American cheese in England by securing a better enforcement of the laws regulating the labelling of filled cheese.

The Navy Department has had so much trouble in securing American ships to carry the contributions of grain to India that Congress may be asked to allow a foreign ship to be chartered for the purpose.

Gov. Black has signed the General Tax Rate bill and the Insane Tax Rate bill. The State tax rate for the year is 2.67 mills. The revenues from direct taxation are estimated at $12,003,792.92, and from indirect taxation at $10,048,708.

The President nominated Justice William M. Morrow of California to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; George Morgan Thomas of Kentucky to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Frank H. Eldridge to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Samuel G. Morse to be Agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay Agency.

Page 5.

In the shooting at Creedmoor a poor showing was made by members of the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments, who appeared to have neglected preliminary practice.

A yacht named the Arauca has been constructed for William Willard Howard of New York to compete in the international trial races of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

The Goods Roads Association of Brooklyn held a meeting last night and denounced Park Commissioner Dettmer for neglecting to rebuild the old Coney Island cycle path.

Page 7.

Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, daughter of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, was graduated from the seminary last night. She is the first woman so honored.

Miss Helen Morton, Miss French, and Mrs. and Miss Ogden Goelet were presented to the Princess of Wales by Mrs. Hay yesterday at a drawing room.

The Tsung-li-Yamen in China has repudiated Shang Ta-jen's agreement with a Belgian railroad syndicate in deference to the protests of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

Gen. John W. Foster, the special agent of the Department of State, charged with the negotiations concerning the seal fisheries, left Washington for New York, whence he will sail for England.

Adolph Luetgert, President of the Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company of Chicago, now suspected of wife murder, is accused of the murder of Hugh McGowan, eighteen years ago. He was arrested at the time and acquitted by a Coroner's jury.

Restaurant Keeper Birney of Jersey City, hearing a noise overhead, went up stairs and found that the roof was gone and that the rest of the house was following under the hands of a contractor who had bought the structure for the lumber in it.

At the stockholders' meeting of the United States Rubber Company, in New Brunswick, N. J., Joseph A. Bannigan, formerly President of the company, roundly rebuked the action of the Directors, asserting, among other things, that he had been discriminated against.

Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duca degli Abbruzzi, who intends with a party of scientists to ascend Mount St. Elias, Alaska, this Summer, must contend for honors with a United States Government expedition, which has left Philadelphia for the same purpose.

The organized physicians of the city will continue their fight against the methods of appointing visiting physicians and surgeons to the city hospitals. The Medical Association has prepared to compel the attendance of witnesses, so that the methods of selection may be investigated.

Page 12.

An unusually large number of prominent persons are booked to sail on to-day's steamers.

Mme Barrios is to spend a few days in this city previous to sailing for Europe to spend the Summer.

The new altar in St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, will be consecrated to-morrow by Mgr. Martinelli.

The marriage of two brothers to two sisters, all of the name of Schorsch, will result in a bewildering maze of family ties.

Two small children at the Central Park Menagerie had fine sport playing with the elephant Jewel till the horrified keepers rescued them.

Kittie Joyce, daughter of a Pennsylvania Judge, attempted suicide in Central Park, but was prevented by a policeman. She told a sad story of mistaken love.

Frank Bell, who was said in a dispatch from Atlanta, to have left there without informing his creditors, was in this city yesterday and declared the report was due to malice.

During a congestion of traffic on the East River the ferryboat Wyoming ran into the Norwich Line Sound steamer City of Worcester and was seriously damaged. A little later the coal barge Ida was sunk in collision with a car float.

Michael Hughes, aged seventy, was fatally injured in an accident to a wagon in which he was riding. He didn't realize the extent of his injuries and insisted on walking until he met a policeman who called an ambulance. When it arrived he was dead.

Twenty thousand tailors are now out on strike in this city. Leader Schoenfeld, who has installed himself in Walhalla Hall, announces that the strikers are willing to submit their grievances to a committee of twenty to be composed of ten manufacturers, five tailors, and five public men.

William Van Aken, who is almost completely blind, visited the office of John R. McPherson, former United States Senator from New Jersey, and after proposing to settle a suit pending in the courts, drew a revolver and tried to kill him. He was overpowered after a hard struggle, and is now in the Tombs. A man who accompanied him to the office escaped.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 8.

CONCORDIA WANTS TEACHERS.

Women Who Are Inclined to Matrimony Need Not Apply.

CONCORDIA, Kan., May 18.—Within six weeks four of the women teachers in Concordia employed for the next term of school have married and all the others are to follow suit.

The Concordia School Board is advertising for women teachers who are not candidates for matrimony.

CHAPMAN SLEEPS WELL.

The New York Broker Jokes with His Friends About His "Prison Life."

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Despite confinement in an 8-by-10 apartment in the District jail, Mr. Chapman, the New York broker, was in good spirits to-day. He had a good night's rest and has had a hearty appetite. He spent to-day entertaining friends who called, reading his books and papers, and pacing the corridor for exercise.

He was much amused at the newspaper stories about his "triumphal trip" and incarceration, and exchanged jokes with his visitors about his "prison life." He said he was enjoying the new experience.

A BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Charged With Complicity in the Famous Tecumseh Arson Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.—Another sensation in the celebrated arson case at Tecumseh has been caused by the arrest of Charles M. Chamberlain, cashier of the Chamberlain Banking Company of that place, which occurred last night.

Judge John S. Stull, who is holding District Court at Tecumseh, ordered the arrest after hearing the story of Mike A. Yorty, who stands charged with burning a mill at Tecumseh. Yorty was arrested in this city shortly after the mill was burned. He implicated Dan Osgood, a Lincoln lawyer. Osgood was arrested.

Yorty told Judge Stull last night that Chamberlain, who is a relative of Osgood, warned him not to appear against the lawyer, threatening to kill him before he left the court room.

A LOST SON RETURNING HOME.

T. W. Beakbane, Now Wealthy, Goes Back to England After 23 Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—T. W. Beakbane, a well-to-do fruit grower of Lower Lake, has just been identified as the son of a wealthy English family. He disappeared from the knowledge of his parents twenty-three years ago and has long been given up for dead. Walter H. Cline, local ticket agent for the Canadian Pacific, found in him "the missing man."

Twenty-three years ago as the result of trouble with his family, Beakbane left his home and came to the United States. He drifted West, and is now one of the wealthiest of the Lake County ranchers. He is married, and with his wife and four children is on his way to Europe to attend the Victorian Jubilee and to see his people in their home on the Island of Jersey in the English channel.

ROLAND REED IN COURT.

He Turns the Trial Into an Amusing Comedy for Spectators.

MACON, Ga., May 18.—One of the most picturesque suits that was ever brought before a Georgia jury is that of Roland Reed against the Southern Railway, now being tried here.

Mr. Reed has been on the stand nearly all day, and has sparred for points with Gen. Henderson, the attorney for the railroad, in a way that has kept the audience constantly on the verge of an explosion. Gen. Henderson is endeavoring to prove that Mr. Reed was not hurt at all, but that if he was hurt his claim for $10,000 damages is ridiculous.

The feature of to-day's evidence was the attempt of Mr. Reed to draw a diagram of his own position and that of Miss Isadore Rush at the time of the catastrophe. The Court rejected the drawing, and to-morrow Mr. Reed will be asked to make another.

SENATOR PLATT CONSULTED

Tells New York Republicans to Fix the Representation at One Delegate for 1,000 Voters.

QUIGG IN LAUTERBACH'S PLACE

No Decision Concerning the Mayoralty Campaign in Greater New York—Seth Low, Gen. Tracy, and Mr. Quigg Spoken Of for Candidates.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The conference of prominent New York Republicans with Senator Platt at his rooms in the Arlington Hotel was practically without result. The purpose of the conference was to talk over the coming campaign for Mayor of Greater New York and decide on some preliminary matters.

There were present, besides Senator Platt, Cornelius Van Cott, the new Postmaster; Representative Quigg, and Mr. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee; Edward Lauterbach, President of the County Committee; Frederick S. Gibbs, Hugh O. Roberts of Richmond County, W. J. Youngs and Henry Roberts of Queens County, George W. Palmer of Kings, Secretary George R. Manchester of the County Committee, and J. U. Patterson of New York.

The question of representation at the convention, which was the most important topic discussed, was not decided on account of the absence of ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn. The discussion of this question proceeded on the basis of the representation at the last State Convention.

An effort was made to induce Mr. Lauterbach to reconsider his determination to resign the Presidency of the County Committee, but he declined to do so, and his resignation will be offered on Thursday. Representative Quigg was the only person suggested for his successor, but Mr. Quigg refused at present to accept the position. According to one of the men present, Senator Platt told them to go home and fix the representation in the convention at one delegate for every 1,000 voters, or major part of that number, and avoid talking about candidates.

The question of candidates was not discussed, except very casually. Of course the purpose of the leaders is to harmonize all the anti-Tammany elements if possible. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and Representative L. E. Quigg are the names most prominently mentioned. Most of the New Yorkers returned to-night.

Every man of the little party of Republicans that met in Senator Platt's rooms is of the opinion, for publication, that the announcement of the so-called "conference" were overdone. The pilgrims were in Mr. Platt's room from about 8 until nearly 11, and then all were prepared to give the same report, that nothing whatever had been accomplished, and that Mr. Platt had been needlessly hurried back from Old Point Comfort, where he had gone for his health.

When the meeting broke up Mr. Gibbs, who was the first one down, declared that they had done nothing. "We had too many advance notices," said Mr. Gibbs. "We settled nothing, and we did not consider candidates or several of the things arranged in the programme. The fact is, that we were not invited here by Senator Platt, and there was not to be any conference."

As other members of the party of pilgrims came down stairs this story was repeated with few variations. Senator Platt said this afternoon that he had not called a conference; that the men who were coming to see him had not been invited by him, but that he would be glad to see them. From sources that cannot be quoted it is learned that the visitors had made up the party with the expectation that Mr. Platt would give some advice that would be valuable.

Said one of the conferees: "Mr. Platt advised us to go home and decide upon the proposition to fix the basis of representation at one delegate for every one thousand voters or major part of that number and to avoid talking about candidates, as it was still too soon to attempt to agree on a candidate. Mr. Lauterbach's resignation will be accepted as there is no cancellation of it on his part at all likely. If anything was to be decided the best plan, according to Mr. Platt, would be to determine that in New York and not here."

"The fact is," said a well-known city Republican, "it was well all in a funk and wanted Mr. Platt's advice as to what we should do. We've got it, and we will go home to carry it into effect."

The impression conveyed by the statements of those present was that they had contrived an awkward meeting in an unusual way, and that it would be unwise to have it understood that it was likely to be a common thing for Mr. Platt to dictate a programme of politics from the Capital.

JACOB WORTH NOT PRESENT.

Neither Did Sheriff Buttling Go to Washington.

When it was learned in political circles last night that neither Jacob Worth nor Sheriff Buttling of the Republican county machine had made the pilgrimage to Washington, there was some surprise and much wagging of heads. Some of the politicians said that the Kings County leaders had refused to go and that there was a strain coming between the machines of New York and Kings County.

Mr. Worth was reputed to be in Albany. Sheriff Buttling was there yesterday, but came down last night. A friend asked him why he did not go to Washington, and he said:

"Oh, I missed the train."

One story is that Mr. Worth didn't believe in the conference at all. Another is that he was not asked to go.

BISHOP STARKEY ON THE POPE.

Encyclical Against Anglican Orders Rebuked at the Annual Convention of the Jersey Diocese.

NEWARK, May 18.—The twenty-third annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey was opened at 10 o'clock this morning at Trinity Church, this city. The annual address of Bishop Starkey touched upon the Pope's encyclical, in which the Pope pronounced the orders of the Protestant Episcopal Church invalid. In referring to the encyclical Bishop Sharkey spoke of the Pope always as the Bishop of Rome.

"He has chosen," said the Bishop, "without being invited to do so, to discuss the value of the Episcopal priestly orders conferred by the Episcopal Church and the churches in communion with her on sacramental grounds of form, rather than those usually called historical, and he ends by pronouncing these orders of ours invalid. The answer of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York completely establishes the validity of our orders from the historical standpoint, and forms new grounds for congratulation in every way satisfactory in the vindication of them from the standpoint selected by this venerable assailant, viz., their character and authority.

"While, therefore, we of the English and American churches may, and doubtless do, deeply regret the new element of discord needlessly introduced to dispel, as it would seem, the alluring but delusive dream of those who talked in their sleep of a fast coming unity, we find some degree of compensation in the conviction that from this time forth our ecclesiastical and theological position is defined more clearly."

The Rev. John P. Appleton of Nutley was re-elected Secretary, with the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, assistant.

W. J. McCONELL DERANGED.

Well-Known Temperance Lecturer Suffering in Whitesville, Ky.

OWENSBOROURGH, Ky., May 18.—W. J. McConell, the well-known temperance lecturer of Cleveland, Ohio, became suddenly deranged while speaking at Whitesville, seven miles from this city, last night. No cause can be assigned, except overwork and nervous prostration.

PIER HEAD LINE EXTENSION.

President O'Brien in Washington to See About It—Advantage to the Bridge.

WASHINGTON, May 18. — President O'Brien of the Dock Department is here to ask the War Department to approve the report of the Harbor Lines Board extending the pierhead lines along a part of New York City front about 200 feet. He expects that Secretary Alger will approve the report to-morrow.

At the War Department the suggestion has been made that the extension of the pierhead lines on both the New York and New Jersey sides will be helpful to the bridge plans, as it will reduce the suspension bridge from 3,700 feet span to about 3,100 feet.

MRS. W. F. COCHRANE'S GIFT.

She Gives to the Yale Y. M. C. A. a House and Lot in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 18.—Mrs. W. F. Cochrane of Yonkers has presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, a house and lot on College Street, for which $10,000 was paid. The building will be opened by the association next Autumn.

LORD HOLT SEES McKINLEY.

Liverpool's Lord Mayor's Son Is Soon to Wed a New York Girl.

WASHINGTON, May 18. — Robert Holt, former Lord Mayor of Liverpool, was one of the callers at the White House to-day. He was accompanied by his son and daughter. The former is shortly to marry into a prominent New York family.

Lord Holt had a pleasant chat with the President, to whom he expressed his pleased surprise over the beauties of America and the National Capitol.

The party were shown through the White House.

MR. SAGE'S NEPHEW PAYS UP.

Wife Attempted Suicide at Joliet for Worry Over the Debt.

JOLIET, Ill., May 18.—Mrs. Elizar Sage, the wife of the man who obtained a fifty-dollar loan from his uncle, Russell Sage, of New York, last February, has attempted to commit suicide from worrying over the debt. Elizar Sage had saved $45 toward lifting the mortgage upon his homestead, and his wife had $5. Brooding over the affair caused Mrs. Sage to lose her mind, and last Saturday she was found hanging from a rafter in the shanty upon which New York's millionaire, Sage, had a mortgage of $50. She was found in time to save her life. The money to cancel the mortgage was sent last night to Mr. Sage.

ILLINOIS WANTS A SHIP CANAL.

Changes in the Illinois River Planned With That End in View.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—Senator Mounts introduced a joint resolution asserting that the Illinois River, between Lockport and Utica, "should be developed for navigable depth of not less than fourteen feet, and that the United States is requested to enter on this work in co-operation with the State of Illinois."

A demand is also made for the removal of the dams in the Illinois River. Should this last proposition prevail it would make the Illinois River, it is said, unnavigable, and thus the State or United States would be compelled to send down an increased flow of water, and thus provide a waterway which would be a veritable ship canal.

THE MAYFLOWER'S LOG BOOK.

Mr. Bayard Will Deliver It to Massachusetts on May 26.

BOSTON, May 18.—After corresponding with Thomas F. Bayard, former United States Ambassador to England, who has in custody the Mayflower log, which is to be delivered to the Governor of Massachusetts, Gov. Wolcott to-day decided that Wednesday, May 26, should be the date for the formal transfer of the manuscript. The ceremony will take place in the presence of the Senate and House sitting in joint convention in the House of Representatives.

Gov. Wolcott has invited Senator Hoar to deliver an address on the value of the document, the history of its loss, of its recovery, and of its final return to the Commonwealth. The Governor himself will respond to Mr. Bayard when the manuscript is presented.

BALL PLAYER DIES IN A FIT.

Fate of Edward H. Lovelock, Who Played with the Cortland Club.

CORTLAND, N. Y., May 18.—Edward H. Lovelock of Troy, the right fielder of the Cortland baseball team, had a fit to-day and died almost instantly. He was subject to fits, but always had worked them off by violent running.

While in the office of Edwin Duffy, manager of the baseball team, Lovelock felt a fit coming on. He started down stairs on the run, followed by Duffy and McGrath, another baseball player. When within ten feet of the bottom of the stairs Lovelock fell forward on his knees and then on his side. Two physicians who were passing at once attended Lovelock, but he died inside of two minutes.

He was about twenty-three years old. His body has been sent to Troy for burial.

THOUSANDS PICK BERRIES.

Animated Scenes in the Strawberry Fields in Sarcoxie, Mo.

SARCOXIE, Mo., May 18.—The strawberry picking season has opened up here with the greatest and in many respects the most picturesque gathering of people ever assembled in any community. The Sarcoxie Horticultural Association, controlling a farm of 1,400 acres in strawberries, advertised for 10,000 pickers.

Their circulars were responded to by fully 20,000 people, who are now besieging the hotels and lodging houses of Sarcoxie. The overflow has been so great that thousands were forced to sleep upon the ground and prepare their meals in hastily improvised dugouts, or shanties, constructed of branches and leaves. The camps extend for miles up and down on both sides of Spring River.

Some of the men have seen better days, but poverty has forced them to leave the ranks of thousands of unemployed in large cities. The weather is favorable now, and the crop is being gathered very fast. The first shipments are going now in carload lots to St. Paul and other Northern points. Train-load shipments will commence in a few days.

THE PORTER A FINE BOAT.

Her Commander, Lieut. Fremont, Speaks Highly of Her.

NEWPORT, May 18.—The torpedo boat Porter went to Bristol to-day, where, at the Herreshoffs' yard, she will have new gratings fitted to her spar deck and a coating of paint.

Lieut. John C. Fremont, the Porter's commander, states for publication that criticisms of the Porter's construction are unjust, and that the boat is proving herself a wonderful craft. On four different occasions recently she has developed a speed greater than on her official trial, which was 28.76 knots, and on a continuous run at sea of 110 miles, she showed 27 knots, with three boilers going under moderate draught, and without being pushed, and in a strong easterly swell.

Lieut. Fremont says the Porter is a magnificent sea boat, and that her construction appears to be faultless. Her machinery works perfectly, not a heated bearing having appeared yet. May 12 steam was got up and the boat was under way in eight minutes. May 10 projectiles were fired from all three torpedo tubes without any correction or adjustments, and the torpedoes made perfect runs. This, Lieut. Fremont says, shows remarkable structural strength.

GLEASON IS NOT WORRIED

Says He Is Not Concerned Over the Accusations of Political Enemies.

CHARGE AGAINST PAYN ABSURD

The Big Mayor of Long Island City Brands the Statement that He Bribed the Superintendent of Insurance as a Deliberate Lie.

Mayor Gleason is not at all worried at the charges made against him by the speakers at the meeting held in Long Island City Monday night. He is too busy arranging his plans for capturing votes at the coming election of a Mayor for the Greater New York to care what his political enemies say of him. The charge that he bribed State Superintendent of Insurance Payn with $60,000 worth of stock in the Woodside Water Company to engineer certain Long Island City bills through the Legislature he considers far less worthy of comment than his chances of obtaining a big vote in the election.

The charge in question, reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was made, among a number of almost equally serious ones, by Matthew J. Smith, a lawyer and a member of the Citizens' Committee of Long Island City. After an exhaustive review of Mr. Gleason's administration, in which he found nothing to praise, Mr. Smith said that, failing to secure local support for the measures he wished adopted, Mayor Gleason had gone to the Legislature.

"There," continued Mr. Smith, "he obtained the aid of an influential Republican leader, to whom he gave $60,000 worth of bonds of the Woodside Water Company, but the bill is not law, and Mr. Payn will now, I am sure, be glad to return the stock."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday asked Mr. Smith if he could substantiate the charges he had made against the Mayor and Superintendent Payn.

"I think I have said all I care to say on the subject," was his reply. "I have nothing to retract."

"Can you prove your statements correct?"

"There are many things," said Mr. Smith, shaking his forefinger in the air, "said at public meetings that, while absolutely true, are not susceptible to proof. I said what I had to say, and do not care to discuss the matter further."

An Interview with Mr. Gleason.

When the statement was shown to Mayor Gleason he said it was not worth contradicting, and then asked what he was expected to say.

"Say if it be true or not," suggested the reporter.

"That statement of Smith's?" said the Mayor, musingly. "Well, it doesn't matter much what anybody says. I don't care. I've got lots of friends, I'm going to run for Mayor of the Greater New York as an independent candidate. The petition on which I shall get my name on the ticket is now being signed—

"That statement of Smith's? Oh, yes. As I was saying, I don't see why I should not be elected. I always used the workingmen well, and they'll stick by me. Tammany Hall can't win with its present leaders, and the silver question popping up, as it is bound to do; the Republicans have no show in the face of the Raines law and the fool measures they have adopted, and the Citizens' Union will nominate some wealthy aristocrat, too swell for the general public to support. The people want a man who—

"About what Smith said? Well, it's a lie; and he knew it was a lie when he said it. Any one who knows Long Island City and was told Smith had said something would know the something was false without asking what it was he had said. Mr. Payn had nothing to do with those bills. The statement is absurd on its face. The bills were passed by a Republican Legislature because they were so evidently for the good of the city that there was no excuse for refusing to pass them.

"None of the speakers at Monday's meeting amounted to anything. Knapp, Park, Smith, and Madden combined do not own $1,000 of property, and have no real interest in the city's welfare. Park is a minister, whose motives are like Smith's. Both are seeking advertising. Park for his church, and Smith for a saloon just around the corner. Madden accuses me of assaulting him, and speaks against me because he believes it a safe way to annoy me. It does not annoy me a bit."

Mr. Smith Contradicted.

"The statement connecting Mr. Payn's name with those bills is a deliberate lie. I do not believe I have spoken to Mr. Payn three times in my life, and I do not own or control $60,000 of the Woodside Water Company's stock."

"I can prove that," interrupted Edward M. Tyrell, President of the company, who was present during the interview.

"Well, as I was saying," went on Mr. Gleason, "it will not surprise me if I am elected to sit in that office just across the park from the Tombs building. I'm going to make the other candidates hustle to beat me.

"Oh yes, about Smith. There is not anything more to say. Those Aldermen did not do much explaining at Monday's meeting. Every thing I have done has been above board. If it had not been it would not have been their affection for me that would have stopped those fellows from trying to put me in States prison. There is not anything else to say, except to repeat that I'll poll a big vote for Mayor of the greater city. People will be surprised when it is counted."

"Simply Nonsense," Says Mr. Payn.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—Superintendent Payn was found in his private office by THE TIMES's correspondent this afternoon and was asked regarding the statement of Lawyer Smith that Mayor Gleason gave him $60,000 worth of Woodside Water Company bonds. Mr. Payn at first refused absolutely to talk on the matter. "It is simply nonsense," he said, as he shook his head and compressed his lips, and then added, "It would only be a waste of time to discuss the matter."

DILUTING DOMESTIC BRANDY.

An Alleged Attempt to Injure the California Product in Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A wholesale attempt to injure the reputation of California brandy by sending abroad a large amount of Nebraska corn spirits of low grade as pure grape brandy has been detected by Collector of the Port Wise. The managers of the San Francisco bonded manufacturing warehouse are the persons accused.

The investigation disclosed the fact, it is said, that the warehouse people had mixed fifteen barrels of genuine California grape brandy and eighty-five barrels of raw spirits brought out from Omaha. To this mixture of 4,000 or 4,200 gallons was to be added enough water to increase the mixture to 7,000 or 8,000 gallons.

This was to be sent East and to London labeled "pure California grape brandy." The warehouse people were caught, it is declared, before they had sent out any of the mixture, and, though they have violated regulations of the Custom House, they have not, so far as known, committed any act that will make them liable to punishment.

Lumber Camp in Zealand Burned.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., May 18.—Zealand, one of the largest lumber camps in the White Mountain region, was destroyed by fire to-day. The camp consisted of three large mills, boarding house, store, and several dwelling houses. It was operated by Van Dyke & Sons. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Clerk in Sing Sing Prison.

ALBANY, May 18.—State Controller Roberts has appointed E. W. Cooke of Syracuse as clerk at Sing Sing Prison, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

A NEW SILVER SCHEME.

Senator Stewart Proposes to Use the White Metal in Maintaining a Reserve of $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Stewart of Nevada gave notice in the Senate to-day of an amendment which he would offer to the tariff bill.

It provides that there shall be at all times a reserve fund in the Treasury of $50,000,000; that whenever the available balance in the Treasury shall exceed $50,000,000, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the surplus over the sum in United States bonds, and that when less than $50,000,000 is in the Treasury he shall issue legal-tender non-interest bearing notes to make up the deficiency; that such notes shall be redeemable out of the first surplus over $50,000,000; that in case insufficient coin to meet the coin obligations of the United States shall come into the Treasury through the ordinary sources of revenue, the Secretary shall exchange the silver certificates paid for the coin in the Treasury for the coin which is in the Treasury for their redemption; that the conversion of the silver certificates shall discharge the coin obligations of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to coin sufficient of the silver bullion purchased under the law of July 14, 1890, to supply all deficiencies in the supply of coin (under these provisions) to meet and discharge all coin obligations presented.

$170,000 ASSETS FOR $6.

Iowa Man Buys Property of an Insurance Company at a Sale—His Title Questioned.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 18.—George W. Stone, a commission merchant, purchased for $6, at a sale, the effects of the defunct Burlington Insurance Company. He finds himself possessed of $170,000 of railway stocks and bonds.

Attorney C. L. Poor, representing certain creditors of the company, objects to the discharge of the receiver, because stocks and bonds which are missing were not accounted for in the assignee's report. He states that ex-President Miller was ordered to appear in court and explain the whereabouts of the assets.

In this view of the situation the court has delayed the discharge of the receiver and has taken the matter under advisement. The assets of $170,000, which Attorney Poor claims are missing, are those which Mr. Stone bought at the sale unknown to the assignee.

Stone's attorneys claim all his rights under the purchase.

FLAMBEAU LAW SUSTAINED.

Indiana Decision that Will Save a Good Deal of Natural Gas.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—The constitutionality of the so-called Flambeau law was affirmed to-day by a Supreme Court decision on an appeal from Blackford County.

Before the law was passed, in 1891, it was customary for towns and villages to illuminate by lighting huge flambeaus. These consumed an immense amount of gas. Farmers in the gas belts also wasted much in the same manner, and many of these great torches burned continuously night and day.

The law forbade this and the case was made a test one. It will shut off thousands of flambeaus in the gas belt.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN'S PAY.

Salary Fixed at $1,500 a Year by a Bill Which Has Been Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—All the Chicago Aldermen can begin drawing $1,500 a year as salary after next Spring for serving the people in the Common Council unless Gov. Tanner interposes his veto, which it is said he will not do.

The bill is the one introduced in the House by Representative Cavanaugh, and which passed that body some time ago. It first called for $2,000, but was amended to $1,500. It met with no opposition to speak of when it came up in the Senate this morning, and passed by a vote of 36 to 4.

SOUGHT WORK WITH A GUN.

Willoughby Meant to Kill a Chicago Man if He Were Refused.

CHICAGO, May 18.—When W. J. Chalmers was called to the telephone last night he was told over the wire that the Speaker would kill him if he did not give him employment at 3 P. M. to-day. Chalmers promised the work and had officers waiting.

Promptly at 3 a man with a loaded revolver rushed into Chalmers's office, and was disarmed by the police. He is Henry Willoughby, and to-day he was sent to the Detention Hospital for examination as to his sanity. Mr. Chalmers is one of the best-known manufacturers in the country.

A WIFE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Henry Redmond, G. A. R., of Lockport, to Marry a Woman He Has Never Seen.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 18.—Henry Redmond of this city, a widower, forty-five years of age, a member of Sprout Post, G. A. R., and Commander of that post last year, left here this morning for Belmont, N. Y., to marry Mrs. Sarah Cantine, whom, it is said, he has never seen.

Being of a romantic nature, he inserted an advertisement in a matrimonial paper and received a reply some time ago. Letters, and then photographs, were exchanged, and at last the wedding day was set for May 19 at Belmont, Allegany County.

Mr. Redmond and his bride are expected home Thursday evening.

Dead Juror's Fine Remitted.

BUFFALO, May 18.—John Brown was fined $25 for failing to answer to his name as a juror in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Titus. To-day the fine was remitted when it was announced that Brown had died shortly before his name was called.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Gulf States. The pressure is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts and high on the North Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in New England and risen in the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in Northern New England, the lake regions, and Colorado; it is higher throughout the central valleys and the Atlantic States.

Occasional showers have occurred in the Missouri Valley and Colorado, but the weather has been fair in all other districts.

Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf States and throughout the central valleys. Occasional showers may occur in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	74	55	56
6 A. M.	66	59	58
9 A. M.	78	65	64
12 M.	82	69	71
4 P. M.	79	70	73
6 P. M.	77	70	72
9 P. M.	72	68	68
12 P. M.	68	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65⅞
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1896	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59

ARMISTICE IN GREECE

Turkey Yields to the Demand of Russia, Backed by Bulgaria's Mobilizing of Troops.

SALISBURY SAYS THE DIFFICULTIES ARE AS GREAT AS EVER.

Greece on the Verge of Despair When the Sultan Ordered Hostilities to Cease—Belief that Turkey May Relinquish Some of Her Demands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—There was a sudden and unexpected change in the political situation shortly before noon to-day. Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game, to all intents and purposes. Last night and early this morning Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain, and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly, in addition to a huge war indemnity, and was determined to

their Governments, in the vigorous terms in which they denounce Turkey's pretensions.

Now that the last obstacle to a speedy armistice is removed by Germany, which temporarily blocked the negotiations, having instructed her Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, to join the other Ambassadors in pressing upon the Porte the necessity of agreeing upon an armistice, it can be taken for granted that with the innumerable forms of coercion ready in the hands of the powers, the Sultan will yield to the inevitable within a day or two, especially as the capture of the Greek positions at Domokos will go far to satisfy the Turkish war party.

The order telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to cease hostilities probably indicates that the Turkish Government is about to yield to the demands of the powers, and it is further stated that the Porte is now disposed to reduce its peace conditions, and will forthwith enter into negotiations to bring about permanent peace between Turkey and Greece.

GREECE VERGING ON DESPAIR.

King George Was About to Call Every Able-Bodied Man to Arms.

ATHENS, May 18.—The Asty says that just before the armistice was granted M. Ralli, the Premier, informed the Ministers of the foreign powers that unless an armistice should be quickly concluded the Government would issue an appeal to Hellenism, calling upon all able-bodied men to take up arms in defense of the fatherland in danger, and that a royal message would summon beneath the standard the entire Landsturm and the peasants, who would also have been armed.

This news caused intense excitement.

The feeling in official circles is very pessimistic.

GEN. SMOLENITZ TO EMBARK.

His Force Will Be Conveyed to Stylis in Transports.

ATHENS, May 18.—Gen. Smolenitz's brigade has been ordered to proceed to Neamizila, from whence it will be conveyed in transports to Stylis, on the Gulf of Lamia, and rejoin the remainder of the Greek army via Lamia.

It is officially stated that the retreat of the troops of Crown Prince Constantin toward the Othrys Mountains was effected in good order, and it is added that the entire Greek losses were 220 men, in which number are included many officers. The Turkish loss is said to be 1,000 men.

The Greek eastern squadron is lying off near Neamizila, in order to protect the embarkation of Gen. Smolenitz's troops.

Cols. Vassos and Limbricis start for the front to-day with the whole of the garrison of Athens.

A private telegram received here this morning announces that the Greeks have abandoned Halmyros, which has been occupied by 1,500 Turks.

The Government has renewed its protest to the representatives of the powers against the Turkish attack upon the Greek troops at Domokos after Greece had unreservedly placed her interests in the hands of the powers.

TURKISH OFFICERS REWARDED.

Railroads in Thessaly to be Repaired by the Ottomans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Sultan has decorated the commanders of the various corps of Turkish troops which have been operating against the Greeks in Epirus.

The Ministry of Public Works has decided to dispatch engineers to Thessaly for the purpose of rebuilding the railroads which have been damaged during the course of the campaign.

Telegrams from Volo are now coming in Turkish characters.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN EPIRUS.

Appalling Destitution of Greeks in the Conquered District.

MANCHESTER, England, May 18.—The Guardian to-day publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent with the Greeks, which says:

"The destitution in Epirus of the Greeks is appalling. Everything they had in the world has been burnt or pillaged. The scenes in their flight was dreadful. Young girls flung themselves from the rocks to escape maltreatment, and a youth shot his two sisters to save them from the Turks. A boy who was captured by the Turks had his lips, nose, and ears cut off, and his eyes torn out before he was killed."

Trying to Disrupt the Concert.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Athens says he has absolute proofs that one of the powers has made serious underhand attempts to undue the work of the European concert.

Sultan Will Visit the Sick.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Sultan has ordered two hospitals of 600 and 100 beds, respectively, to be erected near the Yildiz Kiosk, in order to enable him to visit the Turkish soldiers who have been wounded in the campaign against the Greeks.

BABY REFUSED TO DIE.

A Waif Supposed to be Dead and Placed in a Tin Box Kicks Its Way to Notice.

In Bellevue Hospital is a baby that was supposed to be dead, and, placed in a tin box as a "body," was not dead at all. Mrs. Lena Strom of 342 East Forty-first Street, gave birth to a female child early yesterday in the hospital. The new-born child was given to Miss Albers, who is superintendent of the night nurses.

Miss Albers examined the child, and at once pronounced it dead. So the little body was placed in one of the tin boxes which are used to hold bandages. It was to be taken to the Morgue later in the day.

Three-quarters of an hour after the child was put in the tin two nurses were still attending the mother, when they heard a little cry. They looked around for a time, but could not tell where the sound came from. Finally Miss Albers looked in the tin box and found the supposed dead infant kicking hard at the box sides.

Dr. Carleton, who attended the mother, was hastily sent for. He was told that the child had come to life, and said: "But the child never was dead. Who said it was?" The physician cared for the child after that, and last night the little one seemed to be as well and hearty as though she had never been in a tin box.

When Miss Albers was asked about her mistake last night she was indignant. "I won't say a word about it," she said. She talked about people minding their own business for a long time, and ended up with the remark, "Well, we all make mistakes."

EARL OF HARDWICKE DEAD.

Fought in the Crimea and India, and Was Rewarded for His Services in the Mutiny.

LONDON, May 18.—Charles Philip Yorke, fifth Earl of Hardwicke, is dead.

Lord Hardwicke was born at Royston April 23, 1836, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1857 he entered the Seventh Light Dragoons, serving in the Crimea and in India. He sat as Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridgeshire from 1865 to 1873, and was successively Controller of the Queen's Household and Master of the Royal Buckhounds. He was at one time Colonel of the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers, and he received a medal for his services during the Indian mutiny. He succeeded to the title in 1873.

The Countess of Hardwicke, whom he married in 1863, is the daughter of the first Earl Cowley. He is succeeded in the title and estate by Albert Edward, Viscount Royston. The latter was born March 14, 1867; was formerly a Captain in the Third Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, and from 1885 to 1891 was Honorary Attache to the British Embassy at Vienna. He is member of the London Stock Exchange. The family estates are about 19 400 acres.

Consul Refuses to Pay Taxes.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Señor Berriozabal, the Mexican Consul at Chicago, through his attorney, has made an international issue of a water-tax levy. Felix Lang, at present in charge of the water office, is in receipt of a communication from Edgar B. Tolman, Berriozabal's lawyer, in which the attention of the proper authorities is called to the fact that, under international law, the representative of the Mexican diplomatic service should be exempt from paying to the municipal authorities $6.80 for water, which he has consumed. The matter has been referred to the Corporation Counsel.

MADE A TORCH OF HERSELF

Emily Johnson, Fearfully Burned in a Flat, Declares She Tried Suicide by Fire.

NEIGHBORS LOOKED ON IN FEAR

She Was Housekeeper for Axel Westerblad, Who Denies that the Woman Had Any Reason for Wanting to Die, and Says It Was an Accident.

On one of the cots of Harlem Hospital Emily Johnson lay last night close to death. Early in the evening she was fearfully burned while in a flat at 1,883 First Avenue, and she insists that she tried to kill herself by pourning kerosene over her clothing and then setting fire to it.

Miss Johnson is twenty-five years old and attractive. Four months ago, when her sister, Mrs. Eric Svenson of Nelson Avenue, Brooklyn, decided to go to Europe, Miss Johnson advertised in the newspapers and obtained the position of housekeeper for Axel Westerblad, a tinsmith. Six weeks ago Westerblad moved to the house at 1,883 First Avenue, where he took a flat on the third floor, and Miss Johnson continued as his housekeeper. They were quiet, no one in the house seeing much of them.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening the family of Thomas Richard in a flat on the same floor suddenly heard a series of piercing shrieks, then the noise of a heavy body against the door which connects the two flats. The door shook and then gave way, and through the aperture Miss Johnson appeared, her clothing burning about her with the flames rising above her head. An instant she stood in the doorway and then rushed into the room.

Through the kitchen the burning woman dashed, through two bedrooms and into a front parlor. Westerblad followed, shouting to the woman to stand still. Just off the parlor, to the right, is another bedroom, and into that the woman ran, and, jumping on the bed, rolled over and over, shrieking. The bedclothing caught fire, while the people looked on, apparently afraid to enter the room. Westerblad ran back into his own apartments, and Thomas Richford, Jr., a son of the occupant of the flat, shouted at the burning woman: "Go back to your own flat; you'll burn the house down." Miss Johnson turned then and ran after Westerblad. Other persons in the house all seemed afraid of the woman, who was burning to death.

Five minutes after Miss Johnson had gone back to Westerblad's rooms, fourteen-year-old Albert Holoubek, who lives on the floor above, went into the rooms. He found her lying on the floor, with Westerblad kneeling beside her weeping. Over her, partly covering her, was a big pillow, and the leather of her shoes was still smouldering. The boy found a pitcher of water and poured it upon her, and then rushed off in search of aid. He told a policeman, who called an ambulance, and then went to the house with a boy.

The woman still lay on the floor, moaning. Westerblad also still knelt by her. The man seemed dazed. The woman, as the policeman entered, tried to rise, but sank back on the floor, unable to stand. It could be seen that the lower part of her body was badly burned, her arms blistered, her hair gone.

As the policeman held up the woman's head she said: "I wanted to kill myself. I did it on purpose. I pretended to light the fire while I poured kerosene on my dress and then put the lighted match to the dress."

The ambulance arrived in a few minutes, and she was taken to the hospital, where in a few minutes she became unconscious. There was little chance of her living, the physicians said.

When Westerblad was seen last night, he insisted that the young woman had not tried to kill herself, but that her burns were due to an accident. She had been making a fire, he said, and her loose wrapper had been caught by the flames. He declared, too, that there was no reason, so far as he knew, why she should have wanted to commit suicide. She seemed to be in the best of spirits at all times, and especially yesterday; she never drank, and never seemed to worry.

Young Holoubek said that when he entered the room the second time with the policeman, the woman had said: "Save me; same me from him." Westerblad said he did not hear these words, and could not understand what they meant.

POLICE BOARD CRISIS TO-DAY.

Question as to the Legality of the Eligible List May Be Settled—Inspectorships at Stake.

Probably the most important of the matters to come before the Police Board at its meeting to-day will be the question as to the legality of the present eligible list of candidates for Inspectorships, which has been a source of dissension in the board for two years. As it now stands the list comprises only Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, both of whom are now acting Inspectors. This question is to be settled to-day by an opinion from Corporation Counsel Scott. Mr. Scott's opinion was asked for last week by a resolution of the board at the suggestion of Commissioner Grant.

Under the new police law six inspection districts were created, and the board held a competitive examination to fill some of the vacancies. Capts. Cortright, McCullagh, and Brooks competed, and Cortright was appointed an Inspector. A little later another examination was held for the purpose of filling all the vacancies. Fifteen Captains entered the competition, and after the examination, Capts. McCullagh and Brooks were placed on the eligible list.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant wanted to promote Brooks and McCullagh at once, but Mr. Parker objected on the ground that the method of making up the eligible list was illegal. As it requires the unanimous vote of the board to promote a Captain to an Inspectorship, the promotions have never been made.

Since the resignation of Mr. Roosevelt and the appointment of Mr. Moss, now President of the board, Commissioner Grant has changed his mind regarding the present eligible list. He said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"When this matter first came up I voted with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews, because I believed McCullagh and Brooks were the best men of the lot, and because I believed in the legality of the list. Mr. Roosevelt had been a Civil Service Commissioner at Washington and Mr. Andrews was a lawyer. So I naturally believed that they could not do anything illegal.

"A short time ago I consulted some of my lawyer friends about the matter, and they told me that, in their opinion, Mr. Parker was right, and that the list was illegal. The fact that we had rated all the men except Brooks and McCullagh at 40 per cent. showed that the action was illegal. Several of those men have been on the force longer than Brooks or McCullagh. Since getting this opinion, I have changed my mind about the list, and that is the reason I made the motion calling for the opinion from Mr. Scott."

A story is current at Headquarters to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt consulted Mr. Scott personally on the subject some months ago, and that Mr. Scott told him that Mr. Parker was right as to the illegality of the list. Mr. Roosevelt said nothing to his fellow-Commissioners about the opinion he received from Mr. Scott.

Demented and a Cripple.

The police of the Charles Street Station have an Englishman, about forty years old and a cripple, in their custody, who, from papers found on his person, appears to be Charles Rospron of Los Angeles, Cal. He is demented, and unable to give a connected account of himself. Last night Policeman Hart was called into the drug store at 463 Hudson Street by Walter Fleming, the proprietor, who told him he had found the cripple wandering aimlessly about the street.

Blown Fifteen Feet in the Air.

John Hubo, an Italian laborer who was employed with several other men in blasting rock on Jerome Avenue for the Union trolley line, undertook to remove an unexploded dynamite cartridge from a hole yesterday. The cartridge exploded, throwing him fifteen feet into the air, and injuring him fatally.

Condition of J. J. O'Donohue.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, former City Chamberlain, who has been critically ill at his home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, was reported last night as being much improved.

Nervous Weak Tired Thousands are in this condition. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach, and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

DOCK LEAK IS LOCATED.

A Hole Ten Feet Square Discovered in the Apron Just Outside of the Caisson.

The cause of the leak in Dry Dock No. 3 was discovered by the navy yard diver yesterday, who found a hole in the apron just outside of the caisson. The hole is at least ten feet square at the top and extends to a depth of from four to eight feet below the layer of concrete which forms the bed of the dock, and which was laid on the spongy, filled-in ground of Wallabout.

Civil Engineers Menocal and Asserson of the board of inquiry said yesterday that the contractors of the dock were responsible for the break. They think the hole was caused by the giant dredging machine which dug the channel entrance to the dock, the work being done under the supervision of the contractors.

As the hole is thirty-five feet below high water, the break will be difficult to repair. The necessary expense is placed by some of the officers as high as $100,000.

TO APPEAL CAMPBELL CASE.

The City Will Not Pay the $818,000 Judgment for Using Patent Relief Valve.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that C. C. Campbell has been given judgment against New York City for $818,074.32 for infringement of a patent on a relief valve for fire-engine pumps. In Boston Mr. Campbell lost one suit, and in a subsequent case all claims were settled for $1,000.

Many citizens of New York could not understand why New York should be taxed such an enormous sum while Boston and other places escaped with little or no damage. The explanation, as given yesterday by the counsel for New York in this case, Edmund Wetmore and John R. Bennett, is simple.

The suit against New York City was brought in 1877 before the patent expired, and is an equity case requiring an accounting for the benefits derived from the use of the patent, which expired in 1881. The other suits were begun after the expiration of the patent.

The courts held that equity cases would not lie, as the patent was then public property, and only suits for previous infringement of the patent and for damages could be brought. As these were not begun until 1887 it was held that the statute of limitations prevented the collection of damages previous to 1881, when the patent expired. This practically threw all the suits except the equity one against New York City out of court.

In this case the decision of Judge Wheeler, in December, 1881, that the patent was a valid one, could not be brought into question; but that of Friday last, awarding such large damages against the city permits an appeal to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals, and the question of validity of patent can again be raised.

Mr. Bennett said yesterday that this would be done, and that he believed the appeal would be successful. Mr. Campbell's suits against the city aggregated over $11,000,000, but Mr. Bennett holds that the judgment for $818,074.32 is excessive and will not stand upon review, even if all claim for compensation is not done away with by the final finding that the issue of the patent was not valid.

It will probably be considerably over a year before a final decision can be had.

PLAN TO CURE PAUPERISM.

Gen. O'Beirne Gives His Ideas of the Best Way to Deal with Intemperate Poor.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the Charities Commissioner, lectured before a large audience last night, at the Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street. It was one of a series of lectures under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The topic was "The Poor of the City of New York."

Gen. O'Beirne said that he had made a close study of the question of pauperism for two years. He highly complimented the charitable work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, not only in the United States, but throughout Europe.

"In some circles," said he, "charity has been a fad, attended with pomp and ceremony, with a desire to have the world know how charitable they have been. I have nothing to say against this class, but the poor do not desire to be treated in that manner. The deserving poor are more sensitive than any other class of people. It has been said, 'The poor you always have with you,' but I believe, with a proper dispensation of charity, the poor would not and should not always be with us.

"There are two ways of giving charity—one for pure sympathy, and the other from a business standpoint. We take our subjects one by one, and do the best we can with them, but unfortunately the majority of those we reach are beyond anything but temporary aid. With them we do all we can to ameliorate their condition, that they may have a peaceful death.

"The poor of our city have been divided into four classes—the real poor, who have worked during early life and who in advancing years lost all they had; the real poor, who have brought up families of boys and girls only to be turned out in their old age; the intemperate poor, which is the most hopeless class with which we have to deal, and the rounders, who believe that the world owes them a living and live in city charitable institutions.

"The intemperate poor is a sad class, indeed, for, as a rule, they first go to an institution because of drink, and once in they usually never get back their manhood. We have the best mechanics in our poorhouse, and my plan is to put these men at work and put them under restraint. They will be made to earn their own bread and butter.

"I believe, too, that the city should erect some immense building where temporary relief could be afforded those who are forced to charity through business depressions. It should not be a place of charity, but a place of relief.

"Legislation will be asked for, and I believe that it will greatly diminish the pauperism of this city."

SHANLEY'S SUNDAY LABYRINTH.

A Thousand People Sought Drinks Through Seven Doors.

Frank Shanley, who conducts a saloon at 10 Beach Street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial yesterday in the Centre Street Court, being accused of violating the Raines law last Sunday. Shanley lives in an old-fashioned house, with wide hallways and heavy doors, and many of them. The barroom is in the cellar, and the entrance on week days is down the basement steps.

On Sundays the guests are said by the police to enter the front door and pass directly into the sitting room, where, if they can pass Mrs. Shanley at the door which leads to the back kitchen, they are admitted to the rear hallway. There is a secret door there, known only to the initiated, through which the thirsty one proceeds to the cellar. There he is lost until a guide appears and conducts him through one of seven doors to the bar.

Officers stationed to count Shanley's Sunday callers reported that after 8 o'clock in the morning 1,029 persons were admitted to the caller. The policemen on duty at 10 o'clock that night saw Shanley roll a beer keg into the large room in the cellar and afterward a dozen men were seated around, each holding a glass containing what looked like beer. On this evidence the warrant was obtained.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

DR. SHAW ON THE CHARTER

He Says It Creates a Bureaucracy Worse Than Any in Russia.

NO HOPE OF HOME RULE

He Looks for Subterranean Influences from Certain Express Offices on Fourteenth Street to Control the Irresponsible Boards and Commissions.

The Quill Club, at its seventh annual meeting last night, at the Windsor Hotel, discussed "The New Charter of the City of New York."

Dr. Albert Shaw led off the discussion by a careful analysis of the new charter and a comparison of it with the municipal governments of Europe. After asserting that he approved of consolidation, he said of the new charter:

"When it shall be so printed as to embrace all the statutes which it includes by reference, it will fill several thousand octavo pages. All the Constitutions of all the original colonies of this country would require less compass to print than this charter, and its volume is greater than that of all the charters of municipalities lying between Scotland and the Bosporus.

"It is said that much of this cumbersome machinery was intended to prevent hasty legislation; and yet the Governor of New York is to-day signing 100 bills that affect Brooklyn, and will to-morrow sign several score of laws relating to this city. I suppose that more than 1,000 bills affecting the territory of the Greater New York have been passed by the recent Legislature.

A Bureaucracy as in Russia.

"In practice you will have a Government by commissioners, as irresponsible a bureaucracy as could be found in Russia. There are eighteen executive departments, some single-headed, some with three heads, and some with half a dozen. You have created one with four heads, because, I suppose, you have found in experience that this number has proved so interesting. [Laughter.] This city has no executive head. It is departmentalized, and irresponsibly headed by Commissioners.

"I said once that the Mayor plays the part in the municipal system that the sun plays in the solar system, according to the nebular hypothesis. He throws off these splendid departments to spin in their respective orbits. But there is this distinction; if they become erratic he has no mysterious law of gravity by which he can make them resume their proper orbit. We shall not have unified government, therefore, unless through some subterranean influence exerted from certain express offices or from quarters in Fourteenth Street. [Laughter.]

"The best way of testing the efficiency of a form of government is to examine its budgetary powers. When you take up the financial power you have a cross-section of the government. This power is exercised by a commission—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—after budgets are sent in by the various departments. The Council that has been established with so much form and ceremony will have nothing to do until this consolidated budget comes to it, and it will then find itself powerless to do anything with the finances. [Laughter.] It may decrease, but it cannot add to or alter the budget. If it decreases it the Mayor may veto its action.

"The whole tendency will be to drive all legislation relating to the city into the hands of the Assembly at Albany, the very thing that we supposed we were trying to avoid. It will be too difficult to pass measures up from commission to commission into the Council and then through the Mayor's office. Albany will be, as now, the most direct route.

"The proposition that we shall secure home rule is absurd. That hope is doomed to disappointment." [Applause.]

Alfred E. Marling, in discussing the charter, said:

"I believe it was manufactured to perpetuate municipal misrule. The better members of the Charter Commission were hoodwinked by the more astute."

Dr. J. M. King, Mornay Williams, and John Sabine Smith also spoke on certain features of the charter.

Robert Graham, the outgoing President, presided at the meeting. The following new officers were elected: President—J. Cleveland Cady; Vice President—Rossiter Johnson; Secretaries—F. H. Marling and C. Caldwell; Treasurer—T. O. Conant; Executive Committee—H. A. Elliot, J. S. Greves, F. T. Powers, and W. C. Still.

E. S. FARROW ON TRIAL.

A Stenographer's Note Book as Important Evidence in the Life Insurance Association's Case.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The trial of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow on the charge of conspiring with C. Linford Woods to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was continued to-day before Judge S. A. McClung. The taking of testimony was concluded and the addresses of the defense to the jury were begun.

Farrow was the principal witness of the day.

A stenographer's notebook played an important part in the proceedings. The Farrow people submitted a letter sent by Morton D. Moss, General Manager of the insurance company in New York, to Farrow, in reply to an inquiry sent as to the desirability of such insurance as that gotten out by Woods. In this letter Mr. Moss says, in closing, "We do not care whether this is creditable insurance."

The prosecution was prepared for this, however. General Manager Moss denied the word "creditable," saying it should have been creditor. It was a stenographer's mistake. In support of this assertion, Emily Ballard of New York, stenographer of the association, was put on the stand, and said the mistake had been made by her in copying. She said Moss had said "creditor" in dictating, and in proof submitted her notebook, which was examined by other expert stenographers, all saying the marks stood for "creditor" instead of "creditable." An excitement was created when E. J. Dodsdly, a expert, was put upon the stand, and, after examining Miss Ballard's notebook, gave as his opinion that there had been an erasure where the word "creditor" appeared.

Farrow testified that he had received $500 per month from the company. The defense hopes to have scored quite a point in getting the following letter introduced as evidence:

"Feb. 19, 1897.

"E. S. Farrow:

"Dear Sir: In re Bocconi, Dr. Bowden did not understand the arrangement, and this will not occur again. The trouble with Mr. Bocconi is that Dr. Lake, whom you used as an examiner, made remarks on his application which prevented his being accepted. Dr. Lake also states that he does not believe any man who drinks being insured. Will you please get other examination made in the case and cease using this man Lake? If you do that, it will be issued without any further trouble, but on Lake's examination we cannot issue the policy. If you will explain this to Mr. Bocconi I am sure he will meet our request, and you will have no more bother on this question of policies. Yours very truly,

"MORTON D. MOSS,
"General Manager, per J. M. E."

WILL NOT TROUBLE "CLUBS."

The Excise Bureau Here Will Await Orders from Albany.

The State Excise Bureau in this city, of which Deputy Commissioner George Hilliard is the head, will not take any proceedings against any alleged "fake" clubs unless directed to do so by State Excise Commissioner Lyman. Mr. Hilliard said so yesterday. He said:

"Commissioner Lyman will attend to the investigation of bogus clubs. Whether his agents will pay me a visit before investigating I do not know. The work will be done from Albany under the direction of the Commissioner."

Mr. Hilliard added that he had not seen Commissioner Lyman on Monday, when he was reported to be investigating in this city with Senator Raines. The latter thought that the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, which is "Silver Dollar" Smith's institution, should be shut up at once. The people at the Excise Bureau said yesterday that they could not do anything at present about this or any other club.

They said they would proceed against a club reported to be an illegal one by the State Commissioner by injunction to prevent them from selling.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander W. H. Brownson, United States Navy, Washington; Frederick Grinnell, New Bedford.

ASTOR—R. H. McDermott, Cripple Creek; William V. Atkinson, Toronto; E. C. Townley, Providence; A. Gray, York, England; Webster C. Estes, Lakewood; W. Vanderhyde, London, England.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. A. R. Shaw, Rio de Janeiro; Mrs. William and Miss Ora Parmlee, Boston.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Major J. Hewson, Killarney, Ireland; N. Stark, Liverpool, England; A. O. and Mrs. Knight, Auckland, New Zealand; Frank J. Hawley, Rochester, N. Y.; George Ritchie, Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Whittaker, Toronto; M. Arna, Kiel, Germany.

BUCKINGHAM—Mrs. Rowan, London, England; J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte, Penn.; Mrs. Joseph A. Donahue, San Francisco.

CONTINENTAL—George W. Green, Macon, Ga.; George W. Watkins, Scranton, Penn.; W. S. and Mrs. Robinson, Hackettstown, N. J.

ENDICOTT—C. Ducommun, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. F. T. and Miss Thornburgh, Washington, D. C.

EVERETT—Col. J. C. Haskell, Columbia, S. C.; Prof. John R. Strong, Cambridge College; R. E. McDougall, New Zealand.

FIFTH AVENUE—Financial Secretary S. M. Davidson and Dr. W. G. Walters, Honolulu; H. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Bishop Ellison Capers, South Carolina; Eben Smith and Mrs. Smith, Denver; Francis and Mrs. Forest, Melbourne, Australia; ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.

GERLACH—E. Percival Isaacs, London, England; Mrs. Warnock, Cleveland; L. H. and Mrs. Cramer, Saratoga Springs; S. G. Ranger, New Orleans; J. W. Worthington, Birmingham, Ala.

GILSEY—E. F. Searles, Boston; T. S. Brooke, Portland, Oregon; Eli Smith, Chicago; E. V. and Mrs. Stokes, Baltimore; F. H. Mason, Spokane.

GRAND—Frederick St. Phillips, London, England; Col. Samuel S. Shubert, Austin, Texas; William H. Thorison, Laredo, Texas; Frank T. Magan, Chicago; Gen. William P. Craighill, United States Army, West Virginia.

GRAND UNION—John J. Owens, Croton-on-Hudson; J. M. Simpson, London, England; Dr. M. A. Brophy, Quebec; S. Chapman, City of Mexico; Rodney Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.; Z. N. Moore, Denver; William T. and Mrs. O'Neil, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.; D. B. Seward, East Hampton, L. I.; Mrs. W. W. Cheney and son, South Manchester.

HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway, Washington; Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., Waterbury, Conn.; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; R. Goodall, London, England.

HOLLAND HOUSE—John and Mrs. Magee, Watkins; David W. Wasserman, Chicago; A. J. and Mrs. Manning, Irvington-on-Hudson; F. A. Sperry, New Haven, Conn.; Conrad Jenney, Berne, Switzerland; Oliver Ames, Gordon Dexter, G. W. and Mrs. Clapp, wife, and daughter, and Miss Daggett, Boston; Selden E. Marvin, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Vice President W. Clough, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; Mrs. F. Appleby, St. Paul; W. H. Burnett, Chicago; Dr. N. A. Adams, Fort Worth, Texas; F. Woods, Indianapolis; Edward Alboy, Milwaukee; C. S. Cameron, Ottawa; Col. J. W. Walsh, Louisville, Ky.

MANHATTAN—G. Selden Yale, Wallingford, Conn.; S. Bryant Hill, Providence; Mrs. Kilmer, Troy, N. Y.; George A. and Mrs. Sprague, Boston; Col. Abbett Nepeau, Plymouth, England; W. C. and Mrs. Syford, Lakewood; J. McGugar Frome, London, England; Henry Sanford, Bridgeport; G. B. Herrick, Cleveland.

MARLBOROUGH—Col. A. S. Reeves, Virginia; D. H. Hashell, San Francisco; Stephen Townsend, Boston.

METROPOLE—Frank E. and Mrs. Saule, New Milford, Conn.

MORTON—W. Ledgley, Lincoln, England; C. D. Alvord, Vernon, Conn.; H. C. Henley, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—A. W. Olds, Montreal; Edward Hendricks, E. H. Gray, Boston; A. G. Montgomery, A. Holden Jones, Liverpool, England; W. H. Paine, United States Army; D. S. Plume, C. M. Upson, and C. P. Gross, Waterbury, Conn.; Philip W. and Mrs. Stanford, San Francisco; A. G. Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Gen. James A. Dumont, Washington, D. C.; Frederick D. and Mrs. Glazier, Glastonbury, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Brooke Mackall, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. O. P. Posey, Los Angeles, Cal.

NORMANDIE—L. Bauey, Paris, France, (connected with the Chilean railway system;) George and Mrs. Keith, Buffalo; Russell S. Yates of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway, Rochester.

PARK AVENUE—George P. Wilson, Albany; Capt. W. N. Maclay, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Dr. E. P. Williams, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. C. Duncan, Mechanicsville; the Rev. Father B. N. Kennedy, Norwich, Conn.; Judge James H. Averill, Averill Park, N. Y.; C. L. and Mrs. Meloon, Boston; the Rev. Father Edmund T. Shanahan, Washington, D. C.

PLAZA—Captain of the Royal Guards Otto von Hauberg, Kundsen, Copenhagen; W. T. and Mrs. Elisworth, Liverpool, England.

SAVOY—Luis F. Corea, Washington, D. C.; Leon Lewin, San Francisco; M. Juschinsky, Brussells.

SINCLAIR—The Rev. Father H. Westernann, Aberdeen, Scotland; J. A. Pantor, Shropshire, England; Josiah Walsham, Providence, R. I.

ST. CLOUD—A. G. Heath, George B. Hilliard, Boston; W. S. and Mrs. Roe, Walcott, N. Y.

ST. DENIS—Louis Langham, St. Louis; Mertin Hiscox and Mrs. Hiscox, Westerly, R. I.; L. H. Smith, Glasgow, Scotland; T. Eaton, Toronto.

STURTEVANT—Elisha W. Lapham, Boston; Thomas H. Rose, Baltimore.

UNION SQUARE—W. N. H. Heller and H. C. Davis, Baltimore.

WALDORF—Mrs. William and Miss Kohl, San Francisco; Lorenzo Henry, London, England; Edward B. Marshall, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Mowet, Craigston, N. Y.; Premier R. J. Seddon, Mrs. Seddon, two daughters, and Private Secretary Crowe, New Zealand; ex-Gov. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn.; W. Morton Reid, Boston; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.

WINDSOR—H. C. Wallace, Tacoma, Washington; T. A. Gillespie, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. W. Harkness, Philadelphia; J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Clark & Hilton, Maine, N. Y.; S. H. Clark, clothing; Grand Union Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, knit underwear; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Bischoff, silks, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 530 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. V. Vedder, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hirsch & Co., Norwich, Conn.; F. Hirsch, clothing; J. Hirsch, clothing; New York Hotel.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods, 746 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Johnston, notions, dress goods, and trimmings; I. Kaufman, clothing and piece goods; 746 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Kreeger, A. G., New Orleans, La.; millinery; Gerlach Hotel.

Lehrburger & Asher, Boston, Mass.; S. L. Lehrburger, furs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, leather goods, Barrett House.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Locke, hosiery; G. Alexander, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Lowenthal, M., & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; L. E. Lowenthal, ladies' furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lyles, Davis, Goodall & Co. Nashville, Tenn.; R. M. Goodall, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Mansbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; M. Mansbach, notions; Gilsey House.

Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; S. E. Sigler, dress goods, cloaks, shawls, white goods, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, S. F. & A. F., Baltimore, Md.; A. F. Miller, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, T. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Sturtevant House.

Moses, G., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; G. T. Moody, domestics, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and linings; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery, 253 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neil, dress goods and silks; Miss Lebene, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Potter & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. K. Potter, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Rice, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Shauer, Romich & Co., Pottstown, Penn.; E. K. Snell, notions; Sturtevant House.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dry goods and notions; St. George Hotel.

Sherer, C. J., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. J. Sherer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Carr, Rochester, N. Y.; T. B. Ryder, laces, millinery, fancy goods, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, furnishing goods; Miss Tosney, millinery; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, and hosiery; J. Gray, silks, 37 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; L. Grauer represents; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co.,

THE MAYOR GOES TO CROTON

With a Party of City Officials He Inspects the Source of the Water Supply.

DRIVEN OVER HILL AND DALE

Aqueduct Wonders of the World Unfolded to Critical Eyes—Billions of Gallons for Thirsty Gothamites—Incidents of the Journey.

For a long time Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, has been anxious to have Mayor Strong and the other heads of the Municipal Government inspect the progress of the work in the Croton Watershed. Now that the proposed new system has assumed form, he wished all in whose department any question as to the water supply of this city might come to inspect and contrast the coming system with that at present in use.

In this he was seconded by the Aqueduct Commissioners and all the engineers. Their efforts bore fruit yesterday, when Mayor Strong and a party of city officials left the Grand Central Station and went as far as Croton Landing on the New York Central, and th n rode thirty-seven miles over the country, examining the water shed, dams, reservoirs, and lakes. They returned home at 8:30 last night.

The Mayor and his party left the Grand Central Station at 8:35 o'clock in the morning. In the party, in addition to the Mayor and Gen. Collis, were Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Commissioner of Street Cleaning George E. Waring, City Magistrate Job E. Hedges, Aqueduct Commissioners Gen. James C. Duane, George Wallace Green, John La Tucker, and Henry W. Cannon, the Chief Engineer of the commission, A. Fteley; Assistant Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall, Water Register Columbus O. Johnson, Consulting Engineer E. P. North, Dr. George B. Fowler of the Health Board, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works H. P. Wilds, Assistant Corporation Counsel W. H. Turner and J. Proctor Clarke, and Bradlee Strong.

The party arrived at Croton Landing shortly after 9:30 o'clock.

Seven carriages were required for the party. Up the winding, sandy road the procession went on a smart trot through the little village of Croton, past a stretch of Italian quarters, to very other one of which a Italnes law hotel, until the new Croton Dam was reached.

The Largest Dam in the World.

Much has been written of the new Croton Dam, or Cornell Dam, as it is popularly called, but it all was worth the retelling when Mr. Fteley, the man who planned it, explained it to the party. "The largest dam in the world," prefaced Commissioner Cannon. The party stood at the edge of an excavation, at the bottom of which a swarm of workmen were moving like so many bees.

"This dam," explained Mr. Fteley, "will extend across the valley from hill to hill, between 1,900 and 2,000 feet. The excavations now are 185 feet deep, and when from that depth the breast of the dam is erected, the height will be about 250 feet. There is where it will stop," and he pointed to a cut on the side of the opposite hill, far above the heads of the party.

"The top of the breast will be 18 feet across, and its width at the bottom will be 135 feet. Layer upon layer must be laid, so that when the structure is complete it will stop the Croton River in its flow. The spillway for the river is up there where the top will be."

"How much water will the reservoir hold?" asked some one in the party.

"Thirty-two billion gallons," was the answer.

"Why, where will it go?"

"Back there," broke in Mr. Birdsall, as he pointed up the valley. "See those farmhouses, the barns, and orchards? All of them are on city property, and when the water is stopped here, it will back up there, and if they are standing then it will sweep them off the earth. It will become a beautiful lake, and be the greatest water supply for a city in the world."

Five Years to Finish It.

"How long will it take?" questioned Mr. Hedges.

"About five years to finish the dam, and nearly a year thereafter to fill the reservoir."

The party then broke up in small groups. Division Engineer Gowen explained details to some, Contractor Brown told where he had struck rock and the time he had with it, to others; Mr. Fteley and Mr. Birdsall answered questions, while Gen. Collis snapped his camera on everything in sight, marshaled the carriages and consulted his time schedule at one and the same time.

When the party left the new Croton dam it was to wind through country lanes, past lilac-decked door yards, and over picturesque country bridges for nearly three miles. "Isn't it Arcadia?" here remarked Deputy Commissioner Wilds as the party halted at a spring. "Beautiful," echoed some one. "But it won't last long," returned Mr. Wilds; "becomes the reservoir, you know," he continued. "Well, what won't this reservoir swallow up?" asked Bradlee Strong, as he climbed into his carriage.

The old Croton dam, the source of our present supply of water, nearly three miles from the new dam, was the next stopping place. The party rather sniffed at this when told it holds only a few thousand million gallons.

Too Damp for the Mayor.

Winding stairs lead down to the subterranean vaults of the gatehouse, and down them some of the party climbed. The Mayor started down, but after taking about four steps changed his mind and said it was "too damp." Corporation Counsel Scott explained the mysteries to the more hazardous by the light of the torches at the bottom. Now 267,816,000 gallons of water passes under the gatehouse and flows down the Aqueduct to the city. But when the new reservoir is completed that will be different. Then there will flow as much as any one wills.

Here an invention of Mrs. Fteley is utilized that is highly spoken of by the Aqueduct Commissioners. It is applying the principle of the three way cock, as it is called, to channels of water. A three way cock is a faucet with three feeds or entrances and one outlet. By turning the cock one or a combination of the three feeds may be used. When the work is done by this contrivance the old water system may be called upon, a combination of the old and the new, or the new alone may be used.

Luncheon was served at the Palmer House across the dam. Here is where Gen. James W. Husted was accustomed to come and rest. But it will go soon to make way for the water for the millions miles and miles away. After luncheon the party rested a while under the trees and talked. And it was of water. Something might be said of the heartily indorsed suggestion to put all the great water system as a bureau in the Department of Public Works, with a chief who should be an engineer, and subordinates who should know every detail of the city's thirty million dollar possession up in the country. Commissioner Green advocated it, Gen. Collis approved, and the Mayor nodded his head when it was broached to him.

After luncheon came the visit to the "feeders" of the big dams. Up the Croton Valley the party rode until the road branched off and Muscoot River was crossed. Then the way was past the Muscoot reservoir, which holds 7,000,000,000 gallons of water, officially they call this Reservoir "A." After driving partially around this, the road was almost due north to Lake Mahopac, and here fresh horses awaited the party. To the northeast then, past Reservoir D, with its 10,000,000,000 gallons waiting to be used, past the shores of Lake Glenelda into Carmel and over the hills toward Brewster. On the way there the Middle Branch Reservoir, at the end of which a column of water spurting from under the breast rises clear and white like a needle of marble. Then through Brewster out to the Sodom and Bug Brook Reservoirs, which are dignified into Double Reservoir I. There is a fountain at Sodom and the column requires 50,000,000 gallons of water to keep it going every day. Then back to Brewster and dinner.

The citizens of Brewster gave the dinner to the party at a pretty little casino on top of a hill. The dinner was a good one, too, and the Mayor told them so after the coffee was brought on. He wound up by proposing a toast to Brewster, to which Assemblyman Addis, who lives in Brewster, responded. Mr. Addis said nice things, too, something about the Mayor of Greater New York, at which everybody applauded vociferously. Then Mr. Scott made a little speech.

On the trip home the special traveled at the rate of almost a mile a minute, but despite that fact more speech making was indulged in. The Mayor presided, and said he wanted to move a vote of thanks to Gen. Collis for the perfect time. It was voted unanimously. After this Gen. Collis said a few words and everybody else followed him. The train arrived at the Grand Central Station at 8:30 o'clock.

CALDWELL'S TERM EXTENDED.

Cincinnati's Mayoralty Fuss Settled—Mayor-elect Tafel Must Wait.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—The Supreme Court to-day pronounced a special act Constitutional, which was passed in 1896, extending the term of the Mayor of Cincinnati to July 1, 1897.

The result is that John A. Caldwell, the present Mayor, will hold over and make important appointments, some of which continue beyond the term of Gustav Tafel, who was elected Mayor this Spring, and who went into the courts to obtain immediate possession of the office.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Great Pressure Being Brought Upon the President for Action.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Great pressure has been brought to bear on the President for a reform in certain branches of the civil service, especially since the meetings of the Senate committee investigating the workings of the civil service. The main propositions in the reforms demanded are briefly as follows:

(1) The abolition of the rule allowing reinstatement of Government employes without examination only within one year from the time of their removal from the service.

(2) The exception from examination of all chiefs of divisions, superintendents, and foremen, and all officials whose duties are of an executive character.

(3) The issuing of a general order rescinding all extensions of the classified service made since President Harrison's Administration.

The President has given no intimation as to what course he will pursue.

COMMEND WARING AND SCOTT.

Other Department Heads May Follow Their Civil Service Plan.

The action of Corporation Counsel Scott and Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring in authorizing the City Civil Service Commissioners to act for them in determining the fitness as well as the merit of applicants for positions was much commended yesterday by friends of the civil service system. It is expected that the heads of other city departments will adopt a similar course to that of Mr. Scott and Col. Waring.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the City Civil Service Commission, criticising Gov. Black's memorandum, said with reference to the Governor's statement that no man in business could expect to succeed who selected his help in accordance with civil service rules, said he did not know how any one in business life could make a selection of employes better than under the existing system of civil service. The great railroad corporations applied similar tests. The aim of the commission has always been to make the examinations thoroughly practical and fitted to meet the special requirements of the various positions.

Mr. Wheeler said the situation would be simplified if other officials followed the excellent example of the two mentioned above.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Argument Before Senate Committee in Favor of H. W. Corbett.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today heard an argument by Attorney C. E. S. Woods of Portland, Ore., in support of the claim of H. W. Corbett to a seat in the Senate to succeed Senator Mitchell under the appointment of the Governor of Oregon, but the committee took no action.

Mr. Woods contended that the appointment was valid because there had been no session of the Oregon Legislature. He held that failure to organize the Legislature was equivalent to holding no session, and that for this reason there has been an interregnum.

He also argued it was the intention of the framers of the Federal Constitution that a State of the Union should be represented at all times in the Senate, or, as he expressed it, that the sovereign States should ever be represented by their ambassadors in the Senate.

The committee expects to pass finally upon Mr. Corbett's case at its next weekly meeting.

MANHATTAN'S TAX TROUBLES.

Commissioners Won't Reduce the Assessment on the Company's Property.

There was a hearing before the Tax Commissioners yesterday afternoon at which representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company asked to have the assessment on real estate owned by the company, which has been fixed at $27,000,000, reduced. This assessment for 1897 was based on the report of the company to the State Railroad Commissioners last year.

Julien T. Davies, representing the company, and Engineer John Waterhouse gave expert testimony concerning the value of the property. Just what amount the company want to pay taxes on did not develop, but the Tax Commissioners say they will not reduce the assessment, because it is based on the report of the company's officers.

The Commissioners have for the past three years had trouble with the Manhattan Company. The assessment on $17,000,000 real estate in 1895, after being upheld by the lower courts, was set aside by the Court of Appeals.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD.

She Was Found Lifeless in Bed; He Expired in a Hospital.

Edward Radford, who was locked up Monday afternoon in the Oak Street Police Station, his wife having been found dead by him in a room they had both occupied at 20 Batavia Street, was taken sick in the station house yesterday morning and died an hour later at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Radford and his wife came to this city Friday from Hastings, Me., and took the room on Batavia Street. Radford went out Monday morning to look for work. He returned at 7 o'clock that evening and went to his room, but returned a few minutes later and told Mrs. Smith, the landlady, that he had found his wife dead in bed.

All day Monday Radford had acted stupidly, and the police thought him intoxicated. At 6:45 yesterday morning the doorman found him lying on the floor of his cell. He could not be aroused, and he was taken to the hospital. The physicians tried in vain for an hour to save his life.

Dr. Schultz held an autopsy on Radford's body last night. He gave the cause of death as acute hemmorhagic gastritis.

Will Lecture on William Morris.

At the request of some literary friends, Mme. S. E. Magnusson of Iceland will deliver a lecture on the home and social life of William Morris, in the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Friday evening, under the patronage of Mrs. Russell Sage. Mme. Magnusson is the wife of the sub-librarian of the University Library at Camoridge, England, who, besides being a close personal friend of Mr. Morris, was his collaborator in translating the Icelandic "Sagas."

Aldermen and Street Railways.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Hall offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take legal steps toward enjoining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from changing the motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads without the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and to take such other steps as will protect the interests of the city in the premises. After some discussion it was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—The Democratic State Central Committee decided this afternoon to hold the State Convention in Columbus June 29 and 30. Judge Ulrick Sloan of Hillsborough will be Temporary Chairman, and Col. W. A. Taylor Temporary Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

The New York Team Easily Defeated Pittsburg Yesterday by Heavy Batting and Good Team Work.

TIERNAN KNOCKED A HOME RUN

Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Cleveland Were the Other Winners in Yesterday's League Games—New Players for New York.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	18	8	.857
Cincinnati	15	7	.682
Pittsburg	12	7	.632
Philadelphia	13	8	.619
Cleveland	11	10	.524
Boston	10	10	.500
Louisville	9	9	.500
Brooklyn	9	11	.474
New York	7	10	.412
Chicago	7	14	.333
Washington	5	14	.263
St. Louis	4	17	.190

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Pittsburg—New York, 11; Pittsburg, 5.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 7.
At Chicago—Chicago, 11; Boston, 5.
At Louisville—Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 11.
At St. Louis—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 5.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The Pittsburgs were easily defeated by the New York team to-day. The visitors had their batting clothes on, and knocked Hawley out of the box in the fifth inning. The "kid" battery then went in and did much better work. The features of the game were Gleason's superior work at second, Tiernan's home run in the third, and Joyce's heavy batting—four hits, with a total of twelve bases, being the season's record. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	2	0
H. Davis, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
O'neily, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Brodie, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Merritt, c	0	0	3	1	0
Leahy, c	1	0	7	2	1
Hawley, p	0	0	0	2	1
Gardner, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	13	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	2	2	0	0	1
Joyce, 3b	2	4	2	2	0
J. Davis, ss	2	2	2	3	1
Gleason, 2b	0	1	8	7	1
Holmes, lf	1	0	1	0	0
W. Clark, lf	2	2	10	0	1
Warner, c	0	3	2	2	0
Doheny, p	1	1	0	6	0
Total	11	16	27	20	4

Pittsburg .....0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—5
New York .....1 0 3 3 0 1 2 0 1—11

Earned runs—New York, 6. Two-base hit—Brodie, Padden. Three-base hits—Joyce, 4. Home runs—Tiernan, G. Davis. Stolen bases—Donnelly, Tiernan, G. Davis, Gleason, Holmes, Clark. Double plays—Doheny, Davis, and Clark; Doheny, Davis, and Gleason. Bases on balls—Off Gardner, 2; off Doheny, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason, Donovan. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; Gardner, 2; off Doheny, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Merritt. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 7. Time—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Chicago, 11; Boston, 5.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Bostons earned two runs in the first, were presented with three in the second, after which they were unable to connect with Briggs. Lewis was batted off the rubber in the first, Stivetts pitched the next two innings, and the Bostons's new giant, Mahoney, the last innings, both being hit hard. Connor, at second for the locals, made a good impression. Score:

Chicago .....0 0 2 0 5 0 2 2 .—11
Boston .....2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 16; Boston, 9. Batteries—Chicago, Briggs and Donohue; Boston, Mahoney, Stivetts, Lewis, and Bergen. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 11.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—The Louisvilles went to pieces in the third inning today and the Baltimores obtained a lead which they could not overcome. Frazer retired in favor of McGee after the third inning, and the latter did fairly well. Jack Doyle was struck on the head by a pitched ball in the second inning and had to retire in favor of O'Brien. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Baltimore .....0 4 7 0 0 0 3 0 .—14
Louisville .....1 0 4 0 0 0 4 2 0—11

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 13. Batteries—Louisville, McGee, Frazer, and Wilson; Baltimore, Corbett and M. Clark. Errors—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18.—The Cincinnati team defeated the Philadelphia team easily to-day, making seven runs in the first inning. Taylor was relieved by Johnson in the third inning. Dammann pitched fine ball and cracked out a home run and a double. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Cincinnati .....7 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 x—13
Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Schriver; Philadelphia, Johnson, Taylor, and Boyle. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—The St. Louis team dropped another game to the Brooklyns to-day. The game was devoid of any special interest. Daub succeeded McMahon in the fifth, and blanked the home team for the remainder of the game. Attendance, 700. Score:

Brooklyn .....0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 1—6
St. Louis .....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 11. Batteries—St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy; Brooklyn, Daub, McMahon, and A. Smith. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 5.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—The fielding of Tebeau and De Montreville was the only feature of to-day's game, which was a loose exhibition of ball playing. Attendance, 600. Score:

Cleveland .....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 .—6
Washington .....2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Zimmer; Wasmington, McJames and McGuire. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Freedman After New Players.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—The statement is made to-day that President Freedman of the New York Baseball Club recently offered four men from his team in exchange for "Tommy" Dowd, manager and centre fielder of the St. Louis Browns, and Mc Farland, the crack catcher of the same team. President Von der Ahe declined to make the transfer. It is not stated which men Freedman contemplated exchanging.

Pfeffer of the Chicago Team Retired.

CHICAGO, May 18.—"Fred" Pfeffer, second baseman of the Chicago baseball team, has been retired and the chances are very much against his playing with the team again. His ragged work yesterday was largely responsible for the victory of the Bostons, and it is claimed that five games have been lost to Chicago this season through errors of Pfeffer. Connor will succeed him at second.

Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 18.—Cornell took a well-contested game from the University of Pennsylvania here to-day. Bole, Cornell's twirler, was at his best, and held the Quakers down to four hits. The Ithacans batted well, too, hitting the ball all the time, but the hits were not always well placed. Nine Cornellians were retired on flies to outfielders. It was a toss-up until the fifth inning, when the home team took advantage of an error by Blakely, who threw over first, scoring Stratton. Two errors by Robinson let in another score, and Beacham made a home run, bringing in Brown. Cornell will play here next with the University of Michigan on May 22. The score:

Cornell .....0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 0—6
Pennsylvania .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cornell, 3; Pennsylvania, 1. Base hits—Cornell, 12; Pennsylvania, 4. Batteries—Cornell, Bole and Young; Pennsylvania, Dickson and Hoeffer. Errors—Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 5. Umpire—Mr. Heagland, (Auburn.)

Other College Games.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 9; Bowdoin, 5.
At Schenectady—St. Lawrence University, 10; Union College, 6.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Rochester, 2.
At Providence—Providence, 8; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Newark—Newark, 12; Richmond, 7.
At Hartford—Lancaster, 9; Hartford, 8.
At Syracuse—Toronto, 10; Syracuse, 8.
At Springfield—Springfield, 12; Scranton, 9.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; Norfolk, 2.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Reading, 1.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE STURTEVANT WILL SUSTAINED.—Albert P. Sturtevant, at the time of his death, in March, 1893, owned a large estate in Connecticut, where he resided, and also in this city, including the Sturtevant House, which he owned with his brother. By the tenth clause of his will, the trustees were in effect directed, after providing for certain annuities, to pay a certain proportion of the income and profits of the real and personal property to one of four persons during his or her life, and at the death of each of these persons to pay over the same proportion of the corpus of the estate, absolutely, to some one person directed to receive it. In a suit brought by Adeline S. Matthews, one of the legatees, against Edwin S. Studley and Charles F. Sturtevant, as executors, for the construction of the will, the trial court found, substantially, that the different provisions of the will were valid, and construed it in accordance with the contention of the executors. The plaintiff and one of the defendants appealed, contending that the trust created by the tenth clause was void, for the reason that the power of alienation of the trust estate was thereby suspended for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed the judgment below. "The claim that the trust was created for the payment of the annuities is not well founded," Justice Rumsey says. "The express terms of the trust required the payment of the income of the trust property to the beneficiaries named therein. The trust does not in terms apply to the annuities, and they cannot be brought within the trust unless it can be said that they are payable out of the income of the estate as expenses and charges thereon. This construction will not be given to the bequests, nor is it necessary, because a trust will never be implied where it will render the will illegal; nor will a trust be extended to cover provisions in the will, the effect of which would be to invalidate it, unless that construction is necessarily required by the terms of the will. The several bequests of the annuities are made before the trust estate is created, and the rest and the residue is given to the executors in the clause creating the trust estate, subject expressly to the foregoing gifts; that is, subject to the bequest of the annuities. By fair inference, then, the estate which the trustees took under the tenth clause is that portion of the estate which is left after providing for the annuities."

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DUTY OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS TO EMPLOYES.—While Michael E. Reddington, a brakeman in the employ of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, was coupling cars in the company's yard, at Livingston Manor, he was crushed between two cars, one of which was loaded with iron, and killed. In a suit by John Reddington, as administrator, against the company for damages for the testator's death, the Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Mayham of the late General Term, Third Department. The Court holds that in the absence of any rule prescribed by the railroad company for the government of its yard for the storage of cars and the making up of trains, it was for the jury to determine whether the cars required to be coupled by the deceased were so loaded that the place of coupling was rendered an unsafe place for him to do the work in, and whether such condition was the result of the negligence of the company in not furnishing suitable cars for the transportation of the merchandise. The duty of the master to furnish to his servants reasonably safe, proper, and adequate machinery and other appliances for their work could not be evaded by a delegation of that duty to another. The suffering of a flat car upon which iron was loaded to stand upon the track, which was to some extent an inclined plane, without having the brakes on, so as to prevent its moving by its own weight, was an omission of the master, and not of its servants.

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NOTES ISSUED IN CONTEMPLATION OF INSOLVENCY.—In a suit by L. Bolton Bangs to recover from the National Macaroni Company the amount of two promissory notes alleged to have been made by that company the latter denied the authority of its officers to make the notes, and set up that they were made and delivered while the defendant corporation was insolvent, with intent to prefer the payment of certain debts due from it to its officers. The Second Appellate Division, reversing judgment for the plaintiff below, holds, by Justice Cullen, that the fact that the notes were executed in contemplation of insolvency and for the purpose of giving preference was no defense in this action by a holder of the note; that relief against such a preference must be had either by a motion or by an action brought by the receiver of the corporation to set aside the lien of the judgment or of the execution issued thereon; that the by-laws of the corporation, containing a provision that the Treasurer might incur indebtedness in the regular course of business for supplies and merchandise to a limited amount, did not authorize that officer to issue promissory notes for such indebtedness; and that in order to establish the liability of the corporation upon notes so given, it was necessary to show either acquiescence or ratification by the Trustees of the power assumed by the Treasurer to issue them, or such a course of dealing by that officer, and such negligence on the part of the Trustees as would estop the corporation from denying the Treasurer's authority.

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WHIPPING UP THE HORSES.—The Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal was transferred from the First Department, has affirmed a judgment secured by Arthur Ellick, nine years old, in a suit by his guardian against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries resulting from the company's alleged negligence in permitting a horse car to run against him without warning at an improper rate of speed. The Court holds, by Justice Hatch, that the act of the driver of the car in accelerating the speed of his car by whipping up the horses just as it was approaching a crosswalk, as the result of which the boy upon the crosswalk was injured, constituted negligence on the part of the corporation. The fact that when the car was at a distance of sixty-five feet from him, started from the curb toward the track, a distance of about twenty-four feet, and was struck by the horses and injured. The Court holds that the question whether the act of the boy in continuing on his way when the situation had been suddenly changed by the act of the car driver in whipping up the horses was negligent, was properly submitted to the jury. "We are quite willing to concede," Justice Hatch says, "that if this boy had been an adult person, then the act of attempting to pass in front of this car, under the circumstances of this case, would have been an act of negligence. But this boy was not an adult. True, he was sui juris. But that alone does not suffice to adjudge him guilty of a negligent act."

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—Chas. R. Baumgras, a member of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York, mysteriously disappeared from Syracuse, N. Y., and remained unheard of for about nine years, when the lodge made an agreement with his wife, Mary Baumgras, by which one-third of his certificate was to be paid to her immediately, and the balance deposited with a trustee for a specified period, on condition that if Baumgras was in the meantime discovered to be alive the fund should be returned to the lodge. Before the payment or deposit was made the member was discovered alive. In a suit in Onondaga County, by George H. Sears, as assignee of the wife, to recover on this agreement, the Supreme Court, at Trial Term, by Justice Hiscock, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the agreement was in the nature of a compromise and settlement of a disputed claim, and that an action could be maintained thereon to recover the sum, which under such agreement was to be paid at once.

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SAVED HER FROM HERSELF

Park Policeman Follows and Prevents a Young Woman from Committing Suicide.

SHE TOLD A PATHETIC STORY

Pretty, Well Educated, She Eloped on Graduating, but a Blow from the Man She Loved Caused Her to See Her Error.

Kittie Joyce, daughter of Judge Joyce, of 71 South Main Street, Pittston, Penn., and a niece of Judge Lynch of Wilkesbarre, Penn., sought to drown herself in Central Park yesterday morning, but was prevented by an alert policeman. She was running along one of the paths leading to the lake at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue at about 6 o'clock, when she was seen by Park Policeman Kahl, who followed her. His suspicions proved correct, for she stopped at the brink of the lake and prepared to jump in. The policeman rushed forward and threw his arms about her waist, pulling her away from the lake. The girl struggled against the officer, who held her fast.

"Let me go," she wailed pathetically. "I want to die."

"Poor girl, you are foolish," said the officer.

"My life has been blighted. I want to end this misery," the girl sobbed. "Do, do let me go. I want to die, I want to die."

Gently but firmly the policeman led her to the arsenal. There she told her story. She was a mere schoolgirl when four years ago she met "Jack" Woods, the son of a very wealthy man who is now in Denver, Col. Her black hair, her snappy black eyes, and her lovely features attracted him. His dashing manners enchanted her. They loved each other at first sight. When she graduated, at the age of seventeen, he prevailed upon her to leave home. They both came to this city and without any ceremony he established her in a flat at 132 West Sixty-sixth Street. One child was born to them. She was happy, though her father, stern man of law, disowned his favorite daughter—cut her off without a penny. Her mother was not so harsh, and carried on a secret correspondence with her. When Jack lost his position, her mother sent money that they might live.

Monday night the crisis came. Jack slapped her. It was the first time. She saw the truth then. She looked back over the short past, the four years since she had fled from home in her graduation gown to be with Jack. She saw the home to which she could no longer return, and she saw the life of misery before her if she lived with Jack. And so she decided to end her life.

"I want to die," she said, when she had concluded her story. "I have nothing to live for. My father hates me, Jack has become cold toward me, and my poor mother cannot help me. I want to die." Then she wrote a note to Jack. It was as follows:

"Dear Jack: I went to drown myself in the lake, but a policeman saw me. I want you to come right away to the court. I have been arrested. Kittie." Then, womanlike, she wrote a postscript on the back of the note. It was: "For God's sake come. I need you so bad! Don't let any one know what you are doing. Just tell them that you are willing to see me home. K."

The girl was then taken to Yorkville Court. She is only twenty-one years old, well educated, and speaks four languages fluently. Jack Woods, a well-dressed, spruce-looking young fellow, went to Yorkville Court in response to her note. He tried to talk to the girl through the grating that separated the prisoners awaiting arraignment from the spectators, but the court officers would not permit it, it being against the rules. He took his seat in the front part of the court. Kittie was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, and she told his Honor that she regretted having attempted to take her life.

"That's what they all say," remarked the Magistrate. "First they seek to destroy themselves, and then, upon consideration, they express regret. I believe it to be unsafe for you to be at large, and I will hold you in $500 for trial."

Jack Woods tried to follow the girl as she was being led away, but was not permitted to do so. He talked freely of himself and the young woman. "The woman has ruined me," he said. "I have been kind to her, but I never could give her enough money to satisfy her wants. She always wanted more. I left her about two months ago, determined to have nothing more to do with her. She came to my office yesterday and annoyed me. I slapped her, and told her to keep away from me, and then she threatened to take her life."

When Kittie was led into the prison and was about to be placed in a cell she became very hysterical. It was with great difficulty that she was pacified and placed in the cell, where she threw herself on the seat and began to weep. "My ruined life! My poor mother!" she wailed.

SALOON KEEPERS ACQUITTED.

Court Sets Free Two Arrested for Violating the Stalls Regulation of the Raines Law.

A decision of interest to saloonkeepers was handed down yesterday by the Court of Special Sessions, acquitting Pasquale Cardulla, who was charged with having a stall in his saloon on May 1, in violation of the amended Raines law, which makes it unlawful to have at any time in the room where liquors are sold any stall preventing a full view of the entire room by every person therein.

It was urged, on behalf of the defendant, that printed copies of the law had not been generally distributed, and that he did not know what the law required. The obstruction in question has since been removed.

Presiding Justice Jacobs, in his opinion, said that the question to be determined by the court was whether all of the provisions of the act took effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

The penalties to which a conviction subjects the defendant were so severe that it was incredible that the Legislature intended to inflict them upon a person innocent of criminal intent before a reasonable opportunity was afforded him of acquiring knowledge of the law. Section 43 provides that 20,000 copies of the law shall be printed and distributed to persons trafficking in liquor. This section is meaningless, the court holds, if it does not disclose the intention of the Legislature that opportunity shall be afforded for acquiring a knowledge of the amendments before subjecting a liquor dealer to a criminal action.

In the case of Otto Schwenk, who keeps a saloon at 871 Park Avenue, the court also granted an acquittal. Schwenk was told at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of May 1 to remove certain boxes in his place, and at 6:30 o'clock he was arrested.

Rocked on the Crest of the Waves.

The tradesman, tourist, or commercial traveler speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists, and business men do know it.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee Discusses the Propriety of a Pooling Law.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The question of the propriety of the enactment of a law permitting pooling by railroads was under consideration to-day by the Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce appointed for this purpose. Messrs. Morrison and Knapp, members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, sat with the sub-committee. The Foraker bill was utilized as a basis of action, but the members of the Commission seemed more favorably inclined toward the Patterson bill of the last session as originally introduced.

No final conclusion was reached, and other meetings of the sub-committee probably will be held before any recommendation to the full committee is determined upon. It seems altogether probable, however, that the recommendations of the sub-committee will embody the suggestions of the Commissioners, and they hope to be prepared to report their conclusions at the next regular meeting of the full committee, which will be held next Thursday unless present plans are altered.

JAMAICA RAILWAY LOSSES.

The Government May Foreclose Its Mortgage on the Road.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9.—A matter which is creating a considerable amount of interest here just at present is the situation of the Jamaica Railway. Prior to 1889 this railroad was owned by the Government of Jamaica, but toward the close of that year it was purchased by an American syndicate, of which Fred Wesson and Leo Franks are President and Vice President, respectively. Under the terms agreed upon for the purchase the syndicate was to pay to the Jamaica Government $500,000 in cash and $3,500,000 in second mortgage bonds. The syndicate was empowered to raise $7,500,000 on first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This money was to be used in extending the road. All of the terms of the contract were carried out, until the beginning of this year, when the syndicate informed the Government that it was unable to pay the interest due on the first mortgage bonds for last year, 1896. The bondholders have now sent out an expert accountant, Mr. Fox-Lee, from England, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the transaction, and Mr. Fox-Lee is still on the island pursuing his investigation. Up to the date of writing, however, no report has been presented, and the Jamaica Government is in the meantime preparing to take over the railroad should default be made again at the end of this year.

The promoters of the syndicate declare that they have been losing money by the undertaking, and will be quite willing to hand the whole concern over to the Government. For the most part the stock is held in the United States and in England, and the shareholders await with considerable anxiety the result of the investigation now being conducted.

NEW BONDS AUTHORIZED.

Harlem Railroad Stockholders Authorize the Issue of $12,000,000.

About 90 per cent. of the stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad was represented at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of stockholders yesterday, and the following Directors were elected unanimously: Cornelius Vanderbilt,

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Made of thin layers of hard woods, laid cross-wise, cemented together—practically indestructible. Quartered Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-eye Maple; bound with aluminum, brass, leather and rawhide.

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LARGER MARKET FOR CHEESE.

Effort to Prevent the Evasion of the Law by Exporters of "Filled Cheese."

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Representative Wilber of New York is actively pushing a movement in conjunction with W. A. McKnight, a member of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, who came to America for this special purpose, whereby it is hoped to extend the market for American cheese abroad by rendering impossible fraudulent practices that have affected injuriously the standing of American cheese with the foreign consumer.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, Secretary Gage, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have promised them their support in the movement, and immediate steps will be taken by the Government officers in Washington, New York, and Chicago to make it impossible in the future for the American dairymen to suffer by reason of their product being imitated and "filled cheese" sold as genuine American cheese.

Mr. W. A. McKnight, who is a large importer of American cheese, recently arrived from England with an array of facts showing that the law requiring that packages containing filled cheese for home consumption or for exportation be plainly marked with two-inch black-faced letters "filled cheese," was being successfully and systematically evaded. He showed that American manufacturers of filled cheese have been in the habit of apparently complying with the law governing the case, but in reality have set aside the plain requirements of the law, with the result that the consumers of American cheese in Great Britain were disgusted with the filled cheese made in the United States, and loss of a great profitable market to honest American dairymen was threatened. Instead of packages containing "filled cheese" being stamped with two-inch black-faced letters, it was shown American exporters have cunningly placed a surplus wrapper around the cheese, marked in skein letters, which no one could translate into any legible meaning, and that even this surplus wrapper is removed when received in Great Britain, thus leaving the imitation or filled cheese in a condition to be palmed off as pure American cheese. The health officer of Manchester reported a case of poisoning by cheese with fatal results, and the authorities seized the consignment after having had a chemical examination made. The English papers published an account of the frauds here spoken of, and generally concluded with the statement that the importation of the imitation cheese by the fraudulent practices will certainly lead to shutting out not only imitation cheese, but pure American cheese, as there is practically no way under the law, as at present administered, to distinguish the base cheese from the pure.

FORMAL NOTICE TO ENGLAND.

Secretary Sherman Tells Sir Julian of the Failure of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Sherman has formally notified the British Government, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador here, that the United States Senate, having failed to ratify the treaty providing for general arbitration, that document has failed.

The Secretary was unable formally to inform Sir Julian of the reasons why the Senate had rejected the treaty; indeed, he is in the dark himself in that matter, for he has no notice save the statement of the vote in the Senate, of which he must take cognizance. Of course it is actually known to all parties just why the treaty was objected to, but the absence of official objection prevents any attempt being made to meet the objections in an amended treaty.

GRAIN FOR STARVING INDIA.

The Government May Have to Charter a Foreign Ship to Send It In.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Navy Department has had so much trouble in securing ships to carry the contributions of grain from this country to India that it now has under consideration the propriety of appealing to Congress to amend the resolution under which it is proceeding.

That resolution requires the grain to be carried in an American vessel. It happens that there are very few American steamers outside of the regular lines, and the department is unable to comply with the terms of the act unless it turns to a sailing ship. Such a ship could not reach Bombay in much less than three and a half months, by which time the famine sufferers for whom the relief is intended might be expected to be either starved to death or in possession of new crops of rice.

Therefore, unless an American steamer can be procured at New York within the next few days, it is probable Congress will be asked to remove the injunction and allow the department to charter a steamer of another nationality which may be allowed to carry the American flag for the occasion. A steamer is wanted also at San Francisco for a like purpose, but it is said that the need is not so pressing in that case, for if the cargo is started by the 1st of next month it will serve.

Internal Revenue Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of April were $11,384,539, a decrease of $96,705, as compared with April, 1896. For the last ten months the receipts aggregate $122,350,404, an increase as compared with the same period of last year of $690,083.

The receipts for April last from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $6,079,616; decrease as compared with April, 1896, of $60,205; tobacco, $2,570,146; increase, $197,451; fermented liquors, $2,620,952, a decrease of $250,741; oleomargarine, $85,010, increase, $14,091; filled cheese, $3,035; miscellaneous, $23,191.

For President of Clark University.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—At a recent meeting of the Methodist Board of Freemen's Aid Society the Rev. Dr. C. M. Melden of Brockton, Mass., was elected President of Clark University of Atlanta. Dr. Melden has not yet accepted, but he is expected in Atlanta to-morrow to look over the field and then signify his acceptance or declination.

No Divorce for Mrs. Acklan.

DOVER, Del., May 18.—The House, by a vote of 8 to 7, has refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting a divorce to Mrs. Laura Crocker Acklan of Cleveland was indefinitely postponed. This will prevent Mrs. Acklan from getting a divorce through the Delaware Legislature.

NOMINATED FOR OFFICE.

The President Selects W. M. Morrow for Circuit Judge of the Ninth Circuit.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit—Justice WILLIAM M. MORROW of California.

To be Solicitor of Internal Revenue—GEORGE MORGAN THOMAS of Kentucky.

To be Chief Engineer in the navy—Past Assistant Engineer FRANK H. ELDRIDGE.

To be Agent for the Indians of the Neat Bay Agency in Washington—SAMUEL G. MORSE of Washington.

Judge Morrow, nominated for Circuit Judge of the Ninth Circuit, was a member of the Fifty-first Congress when President McKinley was leader of the House. He was appointed United States District Judge for California by President Harrison and now occupies that position.

Judge Morrow was recommended for the place by both Senators Perkins and White, although the latter is a Democrat. It is said that his decisions have very seldom been reversed and that he has given good satisfaction as a Judge of the District Court. Judge Morrow is a native of Indiana, and about fifty-four years old. He went to California in 1859. He served in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, as well as in the Fifty-first. In the last Congress, of which he was a member, he served on the Committees of Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Applications for appointments to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: A. N. Blakeman, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Register of the Treasury; S. W. S. Tennant, Assistant Appraiser at New York; B. F. Brimway, Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta, Ga.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New York—Chenango Lake, E. J. Loomis; Newfane Station, W. E. Greenman; Orangeport, Marguerite Burke; Union Centre, I. D. Brougham; Van Hornesville, Abram Simmons; Bernard Crossing, F. J. Defendorf; Carlton, B. D. Fowler.

New Jersey—Perrineville, W. A. Britton.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

The Assistant Secretary Bound for Norfolk and Newport News.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will leave Washington to-night for Norfolk in continuation of his work on investigating complaints made by laborers in the navy yards of unjust treatment.

He will spend to-morrow at Norfolk and will visit Newport News Thursday to look at the work under construction for the navy in the yard of the shipbuilding company there. The prosecution of this work has prevented the completion of the report upon the state of affairs in the New York Navy Yard.

Bluefields Insists upon the Metric.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The State Department has received from Bluefields an official statement to the effect that invoices of goods for that port will not be received by the authorities unless made out in the metric system of weights and measures.

Call for the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call on National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Friday, May 14.

VANDAL IN THE CAPITOL.

Henry Hudson's Statue and the Walls of the Grand Staircase Daubed with Ink.

ALBANY, May 18.—The vandal was abroad in the Capitol again Sunday. This time he used black ink to carry out his purpose, and not only destroyed in appearance the heroic statue of Henry Hudson, executed in plaster by Charles Lewis Hinton, but also stained the white marble floor and the Corse Hill sandstone walls of the grand staircase. The heroic statue of Columbus also received slight attention from this vandal's hands, being spattered somewhat with ink.

The man had a liberal quantity of the fluid, for he not only poured it down the back of the Hudson Statue, but also got in front and dashed it against the figure so that it extended from the waist to and partly including the head. The prow of the boat on which the statue stands is also smeared.

The only way to remove these stains is to paint the entire statue over, for the plaster of paris, being porous, absorbed the ink to a considerable depth. This is not the first assault that has been made on the statue of Hudson, for there are numerous stains of tobacco juice covering it, and part of the rim of the hat, which the intrepid navigator holds in his hand, has been maliciously broken off.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

Building of a Pavilion and Cottage Colony at Central Islip Considered.

ALBANY, May 18.—The State Lunacy Commission held a meeting to-day and considered two requests from the managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, one for the construction of a pavilion building at Central Islip, to cost $200,000, and the other for the construction of a cottage colony at the same place, at a cost of $500,000.

No decision will be given on the first proposition until the commission looks over the ground and determines whether there is a necessity for it, and the second proposition cannot be acted upon until next year, as no money is available for the construction of such an expensive work.

TRIES MURDER, THEN SUICIDE.

Austin Brown Attemps to Kill His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

WHITNEY'S POINT, N. Y., May 18.—Austin Brown, a blacksmith living across the river, attempted to kill his wife last evening, shooting her through the hand. He then put a bullet through his temple and died at 11 o'clock this morning. Brown was intoxicated when he committed the act. He leaves six children.

TAX FIXED AT 2.67 MILLS

Estimate that It Will Yield a Total Revenue of $12,003,792.92 to the State.

INDIRECT TAXES $10,048,708

License Fees for Sale of Liquors Placed at $3,250,000—Gov. Black Signs the Financial Measures and Many Other Bills.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Black this morning signed the General Tax Rate bill and the Insane Tax Rate bill, which, together with the Canal Tax bill, heretofore signed, completes the financial measures. The tax rate for the year is 2.67 mills. This includes the following, each item being expressed in mills:

General, .18; canals, .175; schools, .91; canal maintenance, .21; canal special, .095; State care of insane, 1.10; total, 2.67.

The valuation of the property of the State is estimated at $4,495,802,501. It is estimated that the tax will yield the following revenue to the State:

For general purposes, $809,244.47; for free schools, $4,091,180.36; for new work on canals, $202,811.12; for payment of canal debt, $584,454.34; canal tax for maintenance and ordinary repairs, $944,118.54; canal tax for extraordinary expenses, $427,101.24; State care of insane, $4,945,382.85; total, $12,003,792.92.

Revenues from Indirect Taxation.

The following are the estimated revenues from indirect taxation:

Estimated surplus, Sept. 30, 1897, $1,474,613.60; tax on corporations and organization tax, $2,300,000; inheritance tax, $2,000,000; license fees for sale of liquors, $3,250,000; arrears and interest of non-resident taxes, $150; fees of public officers, $35,000; sale of lands, $40,000; banks, for expenses of Bank Department, $80,000; insurance companies, for expenses of Insurance Department, $185,000; railroad companies, for salaries and expenses of Railroad Commissioners, $65,000; gas light companies, for salaries of inspectors of gas meters, $9,500; special tax for Judges of Supreme Court, stenographers, and attendants, $131,595; fees of notaries, $35,000; pool tax, $30,000; Niagara State reservation, $8,000; Special Subway Commission, $60,000; Soldiers and Sailors' Home, $115,000; State prisons, $25,000; salt duties, $80,000; miscellaneous, $75,000; total, $10,048,708.60.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Gov. Black to-day affixed his signature to the following bills:

Mr. Fish—Legalizing the acts and proceedings of the Common School District No. 1 of the Town of Fenner, Madison County, in organizing a union free school district.

Mr. Whirtner—Authorizing the owners of private cemeteries to remove the remains of deceased persons interred therein to any cemetery within such town.

Senator Gallagher—Releasing to Thomas E. Pressenger right, title, and interest of the State in and to certain real estate in Kings County.

Senator Guy—Releasing to Marie Sophie Layer, Adele Layer, and Amelia Herrscher all right, title, and interest to the property and estate of Charles Alfred Granvilliers.

Senator Siebert—Authorizing the Controller of Buffalo to add certain assessments to the general city tax roll without first delivering the same to the Treasurer.

Senator Sloper—Extending the jurisdiction and authority of the Park Commissioners of Buffalo over Niagara Square.

Mr. P. J. Andrews—Exempting the property of the Literary Society of St. Catherine from taxation.

Mr. Van Cott—Amending the charter of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of New York City relative to subscriptions, the election of subscribers as members, and the election of physicians and surgeons.

Mr. Austin—Prohibiting the appointment as referees of persons holding the office of clerk, deputy clerk, special deputy clerk or assistant in clerk's office of a court of record in New York and Kings Counties except by the written consent of all the parties to the action.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing Brooklyn to spend $30,000 in the collection and preservation of material for a history of Brooklyn.

Mr. Stewart—Amending the consolidated school law relative to clerk to the Board of Education.

Mr. Sanders—Legalizing the town meetings of Pavilion.

Senator Burns—Amending the charter of the village of Sing Sing.

Mr. Armstrong—Reducing the price of Supreme Court reports from $2.50 to $2 a volume.

Mr. Allds—Compelling lot owners in cemeteries to pay tax assessments the same as school taxes.

Mr. Nixon—Allowing the Adjutant General to examine into the claim of James Hale of Buffalo for remuneration for injuries received at Buffalo Creek in 1887.

Senate Committee on Finance—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works, in connection with the completion of the Capitol, to establish a system of lighting therein.

Senator Koehler—Applying the consolidated school law to a school district created under a special law.

Mr. Kelsey—Amending the tax law, in relation to description in conveyance made by County Treasurers.

Senator Bunce—Exempting fire, marine, and casualty insurance companies of another State from paying the premium tax for doing business in this State.

Mr. Hutton—Enabling the City of Troy to modify plans for the opening and acquiring of new streets only after resolutions signed by a majority of the contracting board.

Mr. Lexow—Providing that letters of administration in this State or letters granted in some other State shall be signed by the Judge of the court.

Mr. Tupper—Allowing Broome County to insure its Supreme Court library and invest its policies in the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Springer—Making persons using rivers of the State for floating lumber responsible for damages and loss by reason of overflow or drouth.

Mr. McLaughlin—Making the office of Sheriff of Sullivan County a salaried office.

Mr. Murphy—Authorizing domestic railroads to increase their capital stocks for the purpose of purchasing railroads in foreign countries.

Mr. Sanger—Allowing Board of Supervisors to fix a maximum sum to be expended by Superintendents of the Poor during a year.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BILLS.

A Large Number Receive the Approval of Gov. Black.

ALBANY, May 18.—The following bills of interest to New York City and Brooklyn were signed by Governor Black to-day:

Mr. Parshall—Providing for the expenditure of the common lands fund of the late town of Gravesend for the improvement of the streets in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Roehr—Giving interpreters in courts in Kings County salaries of $1,200 a year.

Mr. Austin—Providing that in special proceedings, where the judgment upon which the execution was issued was recovered in a district court of the City of New York, special proceedings shall be instituted before a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the payment of certain claims for materials furnished and work done for the Fire Department of the City of New York, not exceeding $10,000 in all.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing Brooklyn to set apart property for a site for a public library.

Senator Ahearn—Including New York City within the law allowing the establishment under the school authorities of teachers' training classes.

Mr. Marshall—Providing for the removal of Long Island Railroad tracks from the surface of Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, between Flatbush and Atkins Avenues.

Mr. Soper—Authorizing Brooklyn to expend $1,500 for participation in the dedication of the Grant tomb.

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the Greater New York to expend $200,000 for the erection of two high schools in Brooklyn after Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Hughes—Providing for the erection, furnishing, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the City of Brooklyn, and limiting the expense to $500,000.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that in Brooklyn if the front or other exterior wall of any building now standing in said city shall extend not more than four inches upon any street, avenue, or public place, such wall shall not be removable, unless an action or proceeding shall be instituted by or in behalf of the City of Brooklyn or its successor, within the period of one year.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School for Boys to bind out boys sentenced to the school as apprentices or servants during their minority.

Senator Brush—Authorizing Brooklyn to establish a botanic garden and arboretum park.

Senator Page—Providing for the improvement of a portion of Bronx Park, in New York City, to be set apart to the New York Zoological Society.

BOUNTY FOR BEET SUGAR.

Gov. Black Has Signed the Bill Providing for It.

ALBANY, May 18.—After five years of vigorous fighting by the beet-sugar manufacturers of the State, the State Government has consented to give a money bonus for all beet sugar raised in considerable quantities in this State.

Gov. Black to-day signed the bill that provides for a yearly bonus of $25,000, to be paid out to beet-sugar manufacturers at a rate of not exceeding 1 cent a pound for every pound of 90 per centum crystalized sugar prepared from beets grown within New York State, and for which the grower received not less than $5 per ton, provided the sugar manufacturer is not the grower.

The matter of examination and determination is placed in the hands of the State Superintendent of Agriculture.

RAILROAD BILLS SIGNED.

Authorized Agents Only May Sell Tickets—Man with Mileage Book May Take His Family.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Black has signed two bills of great interest to the railroads.

Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1897 is the so-called anti-scalpers bill, which absolutely prohibits the selling of railroad and steamboat tickets in this State except by agents, authorized in writing, to make such sales by the owners of the vessels or trains or companies operating them, and then they shall sell tickets only in towns where their written authority gives them permission to make sales.

Chapter 484 of the Laws of 1897 compels the acceptance by railroads of mileage books of any member of a purchaser's family or firm or any salesman of the firm upon surrender at any ticket office of coupons equal to the number of miles sought to be traveled, and such mileage ticket as is given in exchange for these shall be accepted by the conductor without presentation of the mileage book.

THE NEW VILLAGE ELECTION LAW.

Biennial Town Meetings—The Annual Elections Abolished.

ALBANY, May 18.—The new village Election bill made a law by Gov. Black today is quite radical in many features. It provides first for biennial town meetings where now there are in many towns annual elections. Annual elections are entirely abolished. In addition to this, Supervisors, Town Clerks, Assessors, Commissioners of Highways, Collectors, Inspectors of Election, and constables shall hold office for two years.

Of the four Justices of the Peace two are elected biennially. Town boards are to hold two meetings annually, the last one on the Tuesday preceding the biennial town meeting and on the corresponding date in each alternate year.

Town auditors shall be elected for two years each. Town meetings elect as follows:

In each town in the Spring of 1898 one Supervisor, one Town Clerk, one Highway Commissioner, one Assessor, one Collector, one or two Overseers of the Poor, not more than five Constables and two Inspectors of Election for each district, all for one year.

In the Spring of 1898 one Justice of the Peace for four years. In the Spring of 1899 two Justices of the Peace, for four years, and at the biennial town meetings thereafter two Justices of the Peace for a like term; two Assessors, one for two years and another for one year, beginning at the expiration of the term of office of the Assessor, whose term will expire in the Spring of 1900. At every biennial town meeting thereafter held, three Assessors for two years.

DEFUNCT BANK DEPOSITS.

How Depositors May Get Their Money from the State Banking Department—A Warning Against Unscrupulous Attorneys.

ALBANY, May 18.—In the interest of thousands of poor people, the Superintendent of Banks of the State announces that the sums undistributed by savings banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation and such of the dividends declared by receivers of failed savings banks as were not called for by the depositors are deposited with the State Banking Department in Albany and now aggregate something more than $75,000.

Their original total was $115,744, but $38,963 has been paid to those entitled to it. The department has twice published in New York newspapers lists of the depositors to whom $5 or more was due, and apparently a number of attorneys, with copies of these lists as a basis for operating, are systematically hunting up the men and women included therein, and proposing to them to recover the moneys in question for a percentage thereof, the contingent fee running often as high as 50 per cent. This is legitimate enough if false representation does not enter into the transaction.

For illustration, a recent inquiry addressed to the Department, inclosed a copy of a letter from one of these attorneys, saying that the writer had in his possession "the exclusive information" necessary to enable him to collect dividends from failed savings banks, whereas the same mail brought to the department an appeal from the identical source for instructions as to the course to be pursued in such cases.

If former depositors who receive letters from attorneys, instead of answering them will merely write direct to the department as much attention will be given them as by any attorney, and their rights will be equally well served.

BLACK DENIES A REQUISITION.

Clarence Barton and Leon Graves Wanted for Theft in Utah.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Black has refused to grant the requisition of the Governor of Utah for the custody of Clarence Barton and Leon Graves, who are under arrest in New York City, charged with the theft of $5,200 from the Utah Loan and Trust Company of Ogden City. There was to have been a hearing on the requisition before the Governor to-day, and George Gordon Battle and Edward A. Scott, attorneys for the defendants, appeared before the Governor to protest against the granting of the requisition.

The Governor, however, was too busy with legislative matters to give the hearing, so Pardon Clerk Joyce examined the papers, and he advised the Governor that the affidavits on which the request for the requisition was based were not strong enough to justify the granting of the same, and the Governor took action accordingly. Mrs. Barton, wife of one of the defendants, was at the Executive Chamber, and upon learning of the Governor's decision she made inquiries for a florists store, saying: "I want to purchase a large bouquet to send back with the detectives to Utah."

Increased Traffic on Canals.

ALBANY, May 18.—The traffic on the canals during the coming year will be greatly in excess of what it was last year if the tonnage for the first week is a criterion of the season's work. The tonnage for the first week was 115,907, as compared with 103,096 tons for the first week last year.

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STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,531—38th St.

MASON SPEAKS FOR CUBA

Illinois Senator Compares the Condition of the Patriots to Washington at Valley Forge.

HOAR AND WELLINGTON REPLY

Galleries Applaud and Are Convulsed with Laughter at Some of the Illinois Man's Remarks—Senator Burrows Will Speak To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Promptly at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid the Morgan Cuban resolution before the Senate, and Mr. Mason of Illinois was recognized.

The Senator began with sarcastic reference to the "polite delays" of the Senate, which had taken the place of the "old game of filibustering." On one pretence or another, he said, "the opposition to the resolution had succeeded in delaying action day after day. Day after day the American people had awaited that action, had expected that at last the barbarities of the Spaniard would be checked, until it seemed as though the voice of the American people was to remain silent while the 'sale of girls, the murder of children, and the barbarities which the Spaniard calls war' proceed in Cuba."

The Senator declared it was time to put aside the diplomatic subterfuge that language was to be used to conceal thought. It was time to act; to carry out the platform of the Republican Party, and to speak here and now in behalf of Cuba. Mr. Mason referred to "that splendid gentleman" in the Presidential chair, and to the President's Cuban message yesterday in proof of the serious conditions prevailing in Cuba.

"Here is the proof," exclaimed the Senator. "In the communication of the President stating that 800 citizens of the United States have been forced into towns and are destitute. Who forced them there? Was it the insurgents? Then there is war in Cuba. Was it the Spaniards? Then if there is not war there ought to be, and with us. Eight hundred Americans driven from home starving, and still some Senators say it is not much of a war." In sarcastic tones the Senator said that with this statement that 800 Americans were suffering we passed a resolution in substance saying:

"'Please, kind Mr. Spaniard, let us bring home our Americans and protect them under our flag.' And yet there is no war in Cuba.

"If 800 American citizens are being driven like swine," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "compelling us to send from our shore to protect them, in the name of God, if it is not war, what is it?"

Settled with England at Bunker Hill.

"Did the Senate propose," proceeded Mr. Mason, "to give notice that Coxey's army had moved to the island of Cuba and 800 members of that army are tramps? Would the Senate delay while 800 Americans are suffering because 'the brute' who commands the Spanish army drives them into towns?"

The Senator's remarks were punctuated with applause, but up to this time there was no vociferous demonstration.

Mr. Mason turned his attention to the remarks favorable to England made by Mr. Wellington of Maryland yesterday. "Yes, we owe her (England) a good deal," declared Mr. Mason, "but we settled a good part of it at Bunker Hill."

The Senator read newspaper extracts showing the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"Is that the kind of information," interjected Mr. Wellington, "that the Senate of the United States is to have as a basis for a resolution of belligerency?"

Mr. Mason replied that the Senate must act on its best information, and when the Spaniard sells his daughter, murders his boy, and conceals the facts we must rely on the American correspondent to get at the facts. The Senator paid a glowing tribute to these correspondents, some of whom had risked and given up their lives to present the facts to the American people.

He referred to the death of Correspondent Crosby, who fell on the field during an engagement.

"And yet," suggested Mr. Gallinger, ironically, "there is no war in Cuba."

Like Washington at Valley Forge.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Wellington had a hot colloquy as to what the latter had said of the "paper government" of the Cubans and as to the difference between the strength of the Cubans and that of Washington at Valley Forge. The Illinois Senator declared that he cared nothing as to the forms of the Cuban Government or the location of its capital, for "if it had nothing but the heavens for a shelter, then I am for that just the same."

Mr. Wellington protested against some of Mr. Mason's statements. He insisted, he said, on having fairness in this discussion.

"I will not be misrepresented on the floor of the Senate, and I will not have American history perverted even for the benefit of the Cuban insurgents," he declared.

Mr. Mason dismissed the protest lightly and with such jocular manner that the galleries broke into loud laughter.

Proceeding Mr. Mason said: "When you get at the deep undertone of the conscience of the Christian people of this country, they say let us have freedom in Cuba. Let the Spaniard go back to his own land and let us have no slaves upon our continent. You can call it jingo as long as you like. You may define jingo as long as you please. Patrick Henry was a jingoist, according to the definition of the gentlemen who are unwilling to help the insurgents in Cuba. I am for the liberty, for the independence of Cuba, on a better and broader ground. I propose better environment not for trade or commerce, not for the extension of territory—and that is the difference between the ordinary English lawmaker and ourselves. I would not extend our trade one dollar nor sell one pound of American corn at the point of a bayonet. I would not steal the Island of Cuba. We hesitate because of an ancient barnacle known as international law and Presidential jurisdiction."

Withholding of Information.

Mr. Mason referred to the disclaimer of former Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill that he had ordered United States Consuls in Cuba to color their reports, and added: "He may deny if he will directing the United States Consuls to withhold reports, but he cannot deny and show the filemark of his office upon the proposition that we believe to be true, that for days and months he has had possession of that information and that it has never gone to the Executive until Saturday."

At another point Mr. Mason exclaimed: "Mr. President, if we did not have a ship in the world and every gun was melted into a plowshare, if every bayonet was buried, if every ship we ever had was sunk into the middle of the sea, there is no nation in the world, much less Spain, that would ever dare strike our colors or invade American soil." [Applause from the galleries.]

Mr. Hoar Replies to Mr. Mason.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts replied to Mr. Mason. He referred to the speech which had preceded as "exuberant oratory," and said sarcastically that notwithstanding it the power of international law would prevail.

The only effect of recognition would be to give Spain the right to search our ships at sea and to take away from American citizens in Cuba all hope of recompense for injury done them. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Mason's "innocent and youthful ardor." Thereupon Mr. Mason asked him "will the Senator yield for a question?"

"Six of them," replied Mr. Hoar, seemingly in an angry mood.

"Are you willing to have a vote on this question?" Mr. Mason queried.

"I expect to have one," was the answer.

"Will you help to get one?" Mr. Mason persisted.

"I expect to help to get a more intelligent one than some of the Senators seem to want," Mr. Hoar replied.

Then he proceeded to express surprise that "all this great brass band of talk about outrages on women and children practiced at our doors" should be followed by "this squeaking morsel of a resolution." Parodying the opposition, Mr. Hoar declaimed, "Whereas, our ancestors loved liberty, and whereas we are the greatest Nation on earth," and similar whereases, and remarked parenthetically "When we are the greatest Nation we will stop talking about it. No great nation brags of it."

He continued, "Whereas we are not afraid of any nation on earth, we will say to Mrs. Spain "We are not afraid of you, and if your mobs destroy the property of our citizens we'll not ask damages for it." The Senate, he said, should ask the President to use his good offices with Spain to secure peace and the independence of Cuba, and that was what the Republican platform proposed. He would have the facts found as a court found them before entering judgment and would then say to Spain, "We have found such and such facts on which we propose to act, and if you don't stop that war we'll stop it," and he would not stand in the Senate and brag and sputter.

One of the "Barnacles" Himself.

Mr. Hoar said with some feeling that he supposed he was one of the "barnacles" to whom Mr. Mason had referred. He spoke of the great institutions of the country, the Supreme Court, and the Senate. They were supposed to be free from the currents of passion and prejudice. They were not to be moved by every vague report and idle chatter. The Senator spoke of the reckless introduction of resolutions based on idle reports.

"I am sick of this kind of action in the United States Senate," declared Mr. Hoar. "I think it is disgraceful. The Senator (Mason) wants to put down a war with Spain and he would put it down with a mosquito—a mosquito of much buzz and very little sting."

"A New Jersey mosquito?" queried Mr Mason gayly, amid laughter.

"I know the reputation of a New Jersey mosquito," responded Mr. Hoar, "and one of them two hours out of the egg has more sense than the resolution urged by the Senator from Illinois."

Mr. Hoar closed with the somewhat contemptuous remark that he believed little could be accomplished for Cuba "by speeches for buncombe or for Chicago to be followed by no practical or sensible action."

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire expressed surprise that Senators should be accused of speaking for the applause of the galleries and of furnishing buncombe for constituents. These Senators had sought for months to secure consideration of a Cuban resolution, but had been cut off by filibustering methods.

Mr. Hale earnestly protested against this reference to filibustering. He gave in detail the time consumed by the advocates and the opponents of the pending resolution, showing that most of the speeches had come from those favorable to the resolution.

"In view of this," proceeded Mr. Hale, "it is the height of audacity and impudence—"

Mr. Gallinger Criticises Mr. Hale.

Mr. Gallinger, who still held the floor, declined to yield further. "Then I withdraw the 'impudence,'" proceeded Mr. Hale.

"It was at least a sort of colossal cheek—"

Mr. Gallinger peremptorily declined to yield further. He criticised the course of Senators who accused their associates of audacity and cheek whenever they had anything to say in behalf of Cuba.

Later Mr. Hale stated that there would be no unnecessary delay on the resolution. After fair discussion it would be voted on. He was as anxious as any one, he said, to see the resolution out of the way.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut said that while he shared in the sympathy expressed for Greece and other afflicted countries, yet it was not for the United States to step forward and see that justice prevailed the world over. He deplored the lightness with which war was discussed. So far as war was concerned, he feared war, particularly in view of our defenseless coasts and inadequate armament. We should make ourselves fit for war before talking so manfully of a resort to arms.

In the course of Mr. Hawley's remarks, a question arose as to the neutrality laws.

Mr. Hoar endeavored to elucidate, whereupon Mr. Mason made a jocular remark in a stage whisper, which started several Senators laughing.

Turning to Mr. Mason, Mr. Hoar said: "If this is to be a circus, of course I will go down."

"If the Senator from Massachusetts understands he is a circus, he does not understand it from me," retorted Mr. Mason.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan then secured the floor for a speech, but as it was 4:15 P. M. he yielded for an executive session, saying he would go on at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

At 4:40 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Appropriating $30,000 for a quarantine station at Astoria, Oregon; appropriating $60,000 for lights at Green's Ledge, and $10,000 for Peck's Ledge, Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut; appropriating $25,000 to Richmond College, Richmond, Va., for war losses; authorizing a bridge across the Red River of the North at Grayton, N. D.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The presiding officer named Mr. Pasco of Florida as one of the Board of Visitors to West Point, vice Senator Walthall, declined.

ABSENT REPUBLICANS SENT FOR.

Special Order Will Be Brought to Pass the Cuban Relief Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican House caucus, has sent word to all the absent Republicans of the House impressing them with the importance of being present at the session of the House on Thursday, when a special order will be brought in to secure action or the joint resolution for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

It is expected that the Democrats and Populists will seek to force a vote on the Morgan resolution by some parliamentary expedient, and the Republicans desire to have their full strength present to vote down any proposition designed to complicate the question raised by the President's special message.

SENDING RELIEF TO CUBA.

Merchant Steamer Likely to be Engaged for the Purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the President and his advisers expressed mutual satisfaction over the prompt response the Senate had made to the Cuban message yesterday. Mr. McKinley received many congratulatory telegrams yesterday and this morning. The method of the distribution of the food supplies and medicines to be purchased for the relief of the suffering Americans in Cuba is considered purely as a matter of detail. Two methods have been suggested, distribution through the American Consuls and through the agency of the Red Cross. The former method seems to be considered more favorably, but the details probably will be left to the discretion of the Secretary of State, as the distribution of relief to the Mississippi flood sufferers was to the Secretary of War.

It seems likely that the supplies will be shipped by a specially chartered steamer. This course would serve the double purpose of conveying the supplies to the ports of Cuba and also of enabling the Americans who desire voluntarily to return to this country to be brought back with little additional expense. There was a suggestion that Consul General Lee be allowed to draw on the fund and buy supplies in Havana, but as prices there are very high now, it is not probable this will be done except perhaps to a very limited extent. It is stated on the authority of a Cabinet officer that there is no necessity of sending a war ship with the supplies, and that nothing of the sort is contemplated.

EMPEROR

Francis Joseph

Of Austria

Personally decorated Johann Hoff in consideration of the benefits derived from the use of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in the Imperial Household, and said: "It affords me great pleasure to decorate you with the Cross of Merit with the crown."

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

WOMAN'S crowning glory often falls out before old age. J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., cures falling hair, dandruff, and itching scalp. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

LEE SECURES CEPERO'S RELEASE.

Naturalized American Who Was Arrested on a Steamer Set Free.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Consul General Lee at Havana has informed the State Department that Joseph L. Cepero has been released and sailed from Havana on May 13. Cepero was a native Cuban, but was naturalized in the United States in 1881. He was arrested on a steamer sailing between Cienfuegos and Batabano on a charge of sedition, but Gen. Lee succeeded in having his case removed to the civil courts, which resulted in his release.

CALHOUN SPEAKS IN HAVANA.

Special Commissioner Responds to a Toast, "President McKinley," in the Casino.

HAVANA, May 18.—W. J.

FROHMAN WON CUP RACE

Varus the Only One in the Field That Was Fast Enough to Give Him a Fight for the Laureate Stake.

A SUSPICIOUS HURDLE RACE

Kilkenny Upset What Was Said to be a Job—Bonaparte, Kinnikinnic, Merry Prince, and Blarney Stone Were Winners of Other Races.

Racing Commissioner and former Congressman John Sanford and his wife were at Morris Park yesterday to see the contest for the Laureate Stake, an event named for the imported English horse owned by Mr. Sanford. It was the second running of the stake, the first event, a year ago, having fallen to the Messrs. Thompson of the Brookdale Stud with their colt Bastion.

This year, as last, Mr. Sanford added to the stake a piece of plate. This time it was a punch bowl of very clever workmanship made by Theodore B. Starr. Nine gallons of wine could have been poured into the vast bowl of polished silver lined with gold before it would have run over. All about the bowl was a gracefully designed and tastefully interwoven vine of oxidized silver in which in rustic letters were the words, "Laureate Stake, Morris Park, 1897." Delicate standards supported it all, and it was displayed on the lawn in front of the grand stand during the running of the first three races. After that it went to the lawn in front of the club house, where it remained until the day's sport was ended.

For so handsome a prize there was naturally the sharpest competition, and Philip Dwyer sent the crack of his stable, Handball, in addition to the others announced as probable starters. August Belmont withdrew his colt Songster, and the Messrs. Thompson scratched Blarney Stone from the list, willing to leave their chance of winning to The Huguenot, a flashy chestnut brother to Henry of Navarre, who was as big and fat as a brood mare. He ran like one. Senator Fleischmann of Cincinnati had come on to see the race, as he had received word that his colt, Mr. Balter, had worked well enough to warrant the belief that he had an excellent chance for the race.

Down in the ring, where the cup was of less value than the cash, there was no talk of "stiff ones," because all knew that every starter was out to win the plate. Marvelous reports had gone out about the work of former Assemblyman Gideon's colt, Frohman, and this, coupled with the good race the colt had run for the Juvenile Stake, made him the favorite. Varus, for whom the Morris brothers are said to have refused $25,000, placing his value at $30,000, was made the second choice in spite of the fact that Littlefield was in the saddle, the argument being that the horse was good enough to win if Littlefield would only sit still in the saddle. Mr. Dwyer's Handball, a small but very handsome horse, was the third choice.

Only Frohman and Varus in It.

There was a little trouble at the start, and Aratoma, a very handsome and high-strung son of Hanover, got away from the now intensely English jockey, Reiff, who rides in hunting breeches and with kid gloves, and ran nearly the whole length of the route before he could be gotten under control. When Mr. Pettingill managed to get the eleven away Frohman and Varus shot to the front at once. They ran together on the side of the track furthest from the spectators, and for nearly four furlongs of the five that made up the route were together stride for stride. But this was a run on sufferance only, as it was plainly seen in the early stages of the race that Frohman "had the foot" of the big chestnut, as the racing men say. Littlefield took things complacently, as if certain of victory. Sloan, who was at the right of him, rather enjoyed the situation, as he apparently saw the certain outcome, and "jollied" Littlefield, urging him to go on faster.

After the horses had made through the dip and up the slight hill, which preceded the down-hill run to the end of the route, Sloane gave Frohman his head a trifle, and the Gideon horse moved to the lead with the greatest ease, fast as the animals were going. From that point on there was no doubt as to whose residence the Laureate Cup would grace.

Meantime there had been a pretty race in the second division. In the bunch were Handball, Mr. Balter, Gluttan, and Demagogue. They were on pretty even terms in the first half mile, and all the jockeys were working like slaves to get their mounts up to the leaders. A length or so behind them was McCafferty with Kitefoot, riding as coolly as if the race was at two miles instead of five furlongs. He never moved on his lofty from the start until after they had passed the troublesome dip, when he shook her up and in the twinkling of an eye was up with the leaders of the second division.

It was when Sloane saw him coming that he stopped fooling with Littlefield and began riding Frohman in earnest, for he has a very superior regard for the startling rushes that McCafferty occasionally makes with his mounts. But Kitefoot found the company a bit too fast, and though she made a good bid, she could not get up in time, for Hanball raced fast under Sims's persuasion, and Demagogue shot out of the bunch as if he yet had claims to stake honors in spite of his shake-up at Aqueduct. They all managed to get into the fight for the money, but none of them were quite good enough to get the second slice of it away from Varus, who lasted long enough to beat them all home.

The race made Frohman a good horse, for he disposed of a lot of good ones. It made The Huguenot look as if he was a very degenerate brother of a very grand racer. It showed that Kitefoot is going to make owners who are looking for the filly stakes hustle, and that Handball will probably beat a great many more than will beat him, unless there are some very excellent ones that are still under cover.

Bad Stories About the Jumpers.

On Monday night word was passed around among those at the Broadway Athletic Club that if they wanted a real good thing for Morris Park they must play Brown Red for the hurdle race, as he was sure to beat Forget, and that "it was all right." There was more of that sort of talk at the track, where Forget was the natural favorite for the race. The heavy weight was the excuse given for the odds against Forget, lengthening during the betting, while the money of the sharp ones poured on Brown Red. If there was any such "job" in the race as was intimated, the owner and rider of Kilkenny had been left out of it, and the result was a very complete upset. It did look as if Forget's mission was to run Kilkenny off his feet and allow Brown Red to win. Perhaps it was the wrong way to look at it, and it was all legitimate to force Forget to the front with the top weight. If it was a job it was a good thing that Kilkenny upset it. But it is a pity that the stench of the old jumping race scandals has already begun to rise.

The Other Races.

Littlefield, on Bonaparte, won the opening race, and he was the favorite in the speculation, even though Riley Grannan made a wild plunge on Arbuckle, and had a lot of following. Bonaparte got home a head before the plunger's pet, who was about the same distance in front of Harrington, the trio making a very pretty fight for the money.

"Pittsburg Phil" fared better in his venture in the second race, when he backed Kinnikinic for several thousand dollars wherever he could get 8 to 5 for his money, and finally accepted a little of the 7 to 5, which was the closing price. Kinnikinic got the money very easily.

Some one gave Maher a whip before he went to the post with Divide in the third race. If that had not been done, Divide would have won. But when he was winning, and all Maher had to do was to sit still, he drew his whip and tried to ride with one hand. Of course he lost the race, and Merry Prince and Belmar beat him home. There should be a rule prohibiting the use of a whip by all but about a half dozen jockeys, for a whip loses more races than it ever wins. Arabian, who ran well for a time, bled, and had to be pulled up before the race was finished.

The scramble for two-year-olds of the maiden class, with fifteen starters, was won very easily by the Messrs. Thompson's Blarney Stone, who had been scratched in favor of The Huguenot in the stake race. He made the distance in exactly the same time that it took Frohman to win the cup.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:23¾.
1—Bonaparte, Charles Littlefield Jr.'s b. h., by Sir Modred-Stella, 4 years, 133 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Littlefield)
2—Arbuckle, E. W. Heffner's ch. c., 3, 118, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Nostrand)
3—Harrington, C. F. Dwyer's ch. g., 6, 134, 6 to 1.....(Sims)
Xmas, 121, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) Miss Lillian, 113, 15 to 1, (Griffin,) and Fortune, 113, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily, by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.
1—Kinnikinnic, William Laimbeer's br. c., by Candelmas-Flibbertigibbet, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sherrer)
2—Thomas Cat, Graham Anderson's b. c., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—Our Johnny, Sykes & Cheritan's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1.....(Neumyer)
Atlantus, 100, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Petrel, 97, 7 to 1, (Powers;) Her Own, 90, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Euphemia L., 100, 12 to 1, (Hothersall;) Trayant, 97, 10 to 1, (Sloane;) Purseproud, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lock Glyn, 100, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.
1—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. h., by Prince Royal-Merry Nell, 4 years, 107 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 5, 126, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 3, 95, 4 to 1.....(Maher)
Bastion, 96, 20 to 1, (Corbley;) Tom Cromwell, 108, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Lehman, 123, 6 to 1, (Tural;) Carib, 92½, 20 to 1, (Coylle,) and *Arabian, 100, 7 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.
*Arabian pulled up at the three-quarter pole, bleeding.

FOURTH RACE.—The Laureate, for two-year-olds, of $3,000, of which $250 to second and $250 to third, with $1,000 in plate added for the winner by John Sanford. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.
1—Frohman, D. Gideon's ch. c., by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 122 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Varus, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 122, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 4 to 1.....(Sims)
Demagogue, 122, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Kitefoot, 122, 8 to 1, (McCafferty;) Glorian, 122, 12 to 1, (Daral;) Mr. Balter, 122, 10 to 1, (Perkins;) Laudeman, 122, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) His Majesty, 122, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) The Huguenot, 122, 6 to 1, (Griffin,) and Aratoma, 122, 15 to 1, (Reiff,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.
1—Blarney Stone, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Stonehenge-Bassinette, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Sloane)
2—Klit, Gougnacres Stable's ch. f., 104, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 107, 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)
Checkers, 108½, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Prince Lee, 110, 12 to 1, (Perkins;) Come Quick, 104, 4 to 1, (Lamle;) Fixed Star, 107, 3 to 1, (Gee;) Barracan, 106, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Julius Caesar, 107, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Isen, 104, 10 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Warrenton, 107, 15 to 1, (Thorpe;) Junior, 107, 15 to 1, (Waller;) Brentwood, 107, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Sea Puss, 104, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Regie May, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and *Blackcock, 107, 4 to 1, also ran and finished in the order named.
*Blackcock was left at the post.
Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Time—3:47¾.
1—Kilkenny, Mr. Chamblet's br. h., by Darebin-Katrine, aged, 147 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Veach)
2—Brown Red, Michael Kearney's b. h., aged, 140, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Mara)
3—Forget, T. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. h., 4, 159, 4 to 5.....(English)
Beaumont, 132, 15 to 1, (McInerney,) and Tripoli, 134, 10 to 1, (P. Callahan,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by three lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Three Favorites and Two Outsiders Divide the Money.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Three favorites and two outsiders divided the money at Churchill Downs this afternoon. Track fast. Attendance, 6,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Cavalero, 100 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Egbart, 114, (S. Williams,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; La Gascogne, 107, (Clayton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Lake View Palace, Volax, Uncle Joe, Letcher, and Rudolph also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Pink Coat, 113, (Reiff,) 6 to 5, won; Sound Money, 115, (S. Williams,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; First Call, 118, (Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:56. Rastus, Tusculum, Trickster, Incidental, George Krats, and Abergate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Urania, 111 pounds, (Reiff,) 3 to 5, won; Maxine Elliott, 86, (Coley,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Fife, 92, (Dorsey,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:45. Belzar left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Half a mile. Bremen, 92 pounds, (Coley,) 10 to 1, won; Stars and Stripes, 102, (Reiff,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; May Clarkston, 96, (Burns,) 2 to 1, third. Time 0:49¾. Tallwanda, May Agnes, Gnome, Queen of Hurstbourne, Dayo, Jay Bird, and Aleothen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Thirteenth-sixteenths of a mile. White Oak, 101 pounds, (Connors,) 20 to 1, won; Sedan, 97, (Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; L. W., 104, (Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Motilla, Maggie S., J. P. B., Fretful, Nance, Sir Ebony, Old Centre, Eldolon, and Evanatus also ran.

At the Newport Track.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 18.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Newport, 107 pounds, (Everett,) 5 to 1, won; Lady Juliet, 107, (Randall,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Suydam, 107, (H. Williams,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Albentcn, Cherry Leaf, and Harry Thoburn also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Waldine, 105 pounds, (Fowler,) 6 to 1, won; Necedah, 105, (Everett,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Leaflet, 105, (James,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:28. Yellow Rose, Starbeam, Prudent, Merry Nell, Anna Garth, Dorette, and Susie B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Carrie Lyle, 109, (Beauchamp,) 2 to 1, won; Sauterne, 109, (Hart,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Cappa, 100, (Everett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Astrada, Mermaid, Red, Proteus, Gioja, and Princess Teck also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Suisun, 105 pounds, (Nutt,) even, won; Her Excellency, 115, (Randall,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Trimuda, 105, (C. Smith,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Imp. Goldie Locks, Panchita II., Lulu M., and Angelus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Hardly, 102 pounds, (Nutt,) 8 to 5, won; Lady of the West, 105, (W. Jones,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bruh, 108, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:58¾. Purity, Starhope, Snake, Nemo, Mary Cavalier, Exquisite, and Benneville also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Imp. Eddie Burke, 106 pounds, (H. Williams,) 8 to 1, won; Royal Dance, 91, (Dickerson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Elsina, 89, (Chenault,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Ben Naiad, Sugar Cane, Little Buck, John Conroy, Brown Fonso, Scott Farris, Lizzie Mack, Prince Carl, and Billy Arnold also ran.

Sale of the Stud Book.

Col. Sanders D. Bruce, compiler of The American Stud Book, yesterday sold the copyright and records to The Jockey Club for $35,000 in cash. All suits growing out of the quarrel between Col. Bruce and The Jockey Club are terminated by this transaction, The Jockey Club paying the costs incurred.

CROKER WINS AT NEWMARKET.

Rhoda B. Captures the Exning Plate of 500 Sovereigns.

LONDON, May 18.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second Spring meeting to-day Mr. Richard Croker's brown filly Rhoda B. won the race for the Exning Plate of 500 sovereigns.

Among the nine starters were the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Lapwing II. and the chestnut filly Bombarde, belonging to the same stable.

The race was for two-year-olds, over the Rous course, (five furlongs.)

The result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Richard Croker's br. f. Rhoda B., by Hanover, out of Margerine..... 1
Lord Zetland's br. f. St. Veronica, by St. Simon, out of Verdigres..... 2
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. f. Galinthia, by Galopin, out of The Fiddler's Wife..... 3

CHESS MATCHES IN EUROPE.

Tschigorin Has Six Games to Schiffers's One in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The chess match between Tschigorin and Schiffers stands now 6 to 1 in favor of Tschigorin, three games being drawn.

BUDA-PESTH, May 18.—M. Janowski of Paris has just forwarded a challenge to this city for a match of seven games up with either Charousek or Maroczy. Both have declared their willingness to play the Parisian.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

A Poor Showing Made by the Soldiers in Spite of the Favorable Weather.

LACK OF PRACTICE EVIDENT

Members of the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments Appear to Have Neglected the Ranges at the Armories—Summary of the Day.

Two regiments were represented yesterday at the Creedmoor shooting ranges—Companies B, D, E, and G of the Eighth, and Companies A, G, H, I, and K of the Fourteenth. The weather favored good scoring, but the men failed to take advantage of it, and as a consequence out of 356 officers and men only 171 qualified. The poor showing made by the soldiers was attributed to their lack of practice in the armory rifle ranges. Both regiments have rifle ranges in their armories, but seem to take little interest in their preliminary practice.

An officer in high standing expressed himself to the effect that the fact of the qualifications being published in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES will doubtless serve as a stimulus to the men to do better work. It is considered something of an honor to qualify as a marksman, and the boys like to see their efforts noticed. The hours for practice were somewhat shortened yesterday, and volley firing began nearly an hour sooner than usual, much to the relief of the scorers.

To-day five companies of the Seventy-first and the Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, composed of five companies, will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.	
Major J. M. Jarvis	3 3 2 4 3—15	2 3 3 4 3—15	30	
Lieut. C. H. Ross	3 3 2 3 5—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	32	
Capt. R. Edwards, Jr., Co. B	4 2 4 5 4—19	3 2 2 3 4—14	33	
First Lieut. W. H. Smith, Co. B	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 3 4 4 4—19	41	
Capt. J. E. Kerby, Co. G	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 3 2 3 0—12	31	

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
Q. M. Sergt. N. Stern	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 4 4—18	34	

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Steward E. C. Webb	5 4 4 3 3—19	4 3 3 3 2—15	34	
Corp. G. Reitter	5 5 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 4 4—19	37	
Corp. G. A. Ochsen	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 2 3—14	32	
Corp. C. B. Donovan	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 0 3—14	30	
J. McGuire	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 2 2—14	30	
C. J. Cusack	4 5 3 3 2—17	3 3 4 3 0—14	31	
S. Wood, Jr.	4 0 4 4 4—16	3 3 4 2 3—15	31	
J. Sigal	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	33	

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
First Sergt. S. T. Honey	5 4 4 3 4—20	3 3 4 4 3—17	37	
Q. M. Sergt. G. Lagodzinski	2 3 2 3 5—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	32	
Sergt. J. Wolf	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 2—14	32	
Sergt. A. Jost	5 4 5 4 2—20	4 3 4 5 3—19	39	
Sergt. J. Cunningham	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	35	
Corp. F. B. Lackey	3 4 2 4 3—16	3 4 0 4 3—14	30	
Corp. A. Oliver	4 5 3 4 3—17	2 4 3 4 5—18	35	
Corp. W. Fletcher	4 4 0 4 5—17	0 4 4 3 4—15	32	
Corp. M. Lackney	2 3 4 2 4—15	2 4 3 3 5—17	32	
Corp. M. Harris	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 2 3 2 2—13	30	
Lance Corp. J. J. Egan	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 4 4 3—17	32	
M. Atkinson	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 5 4 4 4—18	36	
W. Brady	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 4 0 3 3—12	31	
A. Beekman	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 4 2 3—15	34	
W. Colgrove	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 4 3 3 4—16	31	
L. Castelvechi	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 4 3 2 3—16	33	
J. Donaldson	4 4 0 4 5—17	3 4 3 2 5—17	32	
J. Dugan	3 4 2 4 5—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	34	
L. Elsin	4 5 4 2 3—18	0 4 3 4 3—14	30	
J. Edwards	3 3 0 5 4—15	4 3 4 3 5—19	34	
W. J. Fallen	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 2 2—15	31	
H. Hunt	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 3 0 4 3—13	32	
E. G. Herman	4 3 3 2 4—16	0 3 5 4 3—15	31	
E. Harrison	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 2 4 2—13	31	
J. Myron	2 4 4 4 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33	
T. Madden	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 3 4 4 3—14	31	
W. J. Mossey	2 2 4 4 3—15	3 4 2 4 2—15	30	
T. Riorden	4 4 4 2 2—16	2 4 4 2 2—14	30	
F. P. Conroy	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 0 2 3 4—13	33	
T. Davis	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 3 2 2—13	30	

COMPANY D.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
Q. M. Sergt. H. J. Storm	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 0 4 4 3—15	33	
Sgt. J. R. Murray	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 2 4—15	31	
Sergt. C. Rivoir	3 4 3 3 4—17	2 4 5 3 0—14	31	
Corp. F. Tracy	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 3 2 3 4—14	33	
J. J. Collins	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 5 5—19	37	
J. C. Cannon	2 5 2 4 2—15	2 2 4 4 3—15	30	
G. J. Debeluis	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 0 3—12	30	
W. Gee	4 5 4 4 3—20	2 3 3 3 4—15	35	
G. R. P. Rodder	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31	
F. Stolpa	2 5 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35	
J. J. Smith	2 4 3 3 3—15	4 3 0 4 4—15	30	
M. T. Taylor	5 3 3 4 3—18	4 2 0 4 4—14	32	

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. D. W. Frost	4 4 3 4 0—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32	
Q. M. Sergt. W. C. Nye	5 4 0 4 4—17	4 4 2 4 0—14	31	
Sergt. L. Mayer	4 0 5 3 4—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	34	
Sergt. H. Von Rodick	4 4 4 0 5—17	3 0 4 4 3—14	31	
Sergt. J. A. Holohan	4 4 5 8 5—21	4 3 4 5 4—20	41	
Sergt. A. R. Kenledy	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 3 4 4 3—17	35	
Corp. C. McD'nald	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	31	
Corp. I. Newb'rger	3 3 4 3 2—15	5 3 3 4 3—18	33	
Z. M. Harris	4 4 4 3 3—18	0 2 3 4 4—13	31	
W. Bühl	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 4 4—18	35	
J. T. Unverzagt	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33	
J. Golluber	3 5 3 4 2—17	4 3 4 5 4—20	37	
W. T. Blair	4 3 3 3 3—16	2 3 3 4 4—16	32	
W. T. P. White	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 3 3 4 2—16	33	
A. W. Bartlett	4 4 4 4 5—21	0 0 3 3 3—9	30	
H. A. Haigh	3 3 4 5 4—19	0 4 3 3 2—12	31	
C. B. Riggs	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	32	

COMPANY G.

First Sergt. J. F. Smith	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 3—17	35	
Q. M. Sergt. W. E. Aikens	5 3 3 2 3—16	4 2 2 3 3—14	30	
Sergt. A. W. Stichl	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 3 0 2 4—13	30	
W. E. Lynn	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 3 2 3 4—15	32	
E. Tobin	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30	
C. Kleine	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 3 2 4—17	35	
R. Mahon	5 2 4 3 2—16	4 2 3 2 3—14	30	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.	
Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline	3 4 4 3 4—18	2 4 3 3 2—14	32	
Major B. H. Tobey	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 2 2 3 4—11	30	
Capt. J. L. Macumber	4 4 4 5—21	4 4 5 5 4—22	43	
Capt. J. J. Dixon	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 0 2—12	32	
Lieut. G. R. Jennings	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 4 3—18	39	
Lieut. H. Nutt	3 4 5 4 5—21	2 0 3 2 2— 9	30	
Capt. W. C. Noble, Company A	4 3 4 3 3—17	5 2 0 2 4—13	30	
First Lieut. C. L. Holmberg, Co. G	3 4 5 4 2—18	3 4 2 0 3—12	30	
Second Lieut. H. C. Croscup, Co. H	4 4 2 5 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34	
Capt. J. H. K. Barlow, Co. I	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	34	
Capt. C. A. Andrews, Co. K	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 4 4 4 3—18	39	
First Lieut. C. W. Bridges, Co. K	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 3 4 4—19	37	

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
Batt. Quartermaster T. F. Donovan	5 5 5 4 4—23	0 4 2 3 2—11	34	
Com. Sergt. R. Clardona	5 4 3 2 2—16	4 4 3 4 3—18	34	
Ordnance Sergt. P. J. Farrell	4 3 5 5 5—22	4 3 3 3 3—16	38	
Hospital Steward R. B. Paddock	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 4 0—14	31	
Hospital Steward J. E. Taye	2 5 3 2 5—17	4 3 3 4 4—18	35	

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Corp. G. Pearson	5 3 4 5 3—20	3 4 2 4 2—15	35	
J. C. Turner	3 3 5 4 0—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31	
W. D. Tetamore	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 4 3 4—18	33	
J. Weiss	5 5 2 3 5—20	4 3 2 3 0—12	32	
W. C. Jones	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 2 3 4 2—15	33	
F. W. Royce	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 2 4 3—16	34	

COMPANY A.

First Sergt. A. C. Rautsch	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 3 4 3—17	34	
Sergt. J. B. Lippitt	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 4 5 0 3—16	31	
Corp. E. V. Sullivan	4 4 3 2 3—16	3 4 4 2 4—17	33	
A. P. Boston	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31	
J. T. Boyce	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 4 3 2—15	34	
H. A. Christie	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 3 2 4—16	36	
J. R. Edwards	3 4 2 4 3—15	3 3 2 3 4—15	30	
F. Prendergast	4 4 5 5 3—21	4 4 5 4 2—19	40	
W. J. Rowe	4 3 3 4 3—17	2 4 2 2 3—13	30	
J. K. White	4 3 5 5 4—21	3 0 0 3 3— 9	30	
W. A. Wrench	3 3 3 5 4—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	35	
W. Marsh	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 2 3 3 3—14	31	
E. Fitzgerald	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 2 4 2—15	30	
T. Faulisi	2 3 4 3 3—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	30	
L. Flannigan	4 4 3 6 3—19	0 5 5 4 0—14	33	
Wm. Prendergast	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31	
A. Oleson	4 3 4 3 2—16	2 2 3 3 4—14	30	
J. Tierney	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 0 4 4 4—14	32	
G. Valentine	4 2 3 4 5—18	4 3 3 3 4—17	35	

COMPANY G.

Sergt. J. Peterson	4 3 5 3 5—20	4 4 4 3 3—18	38	
Sergt. D. Hauge	5 4 0 5 3—17	4 4 4 4 0—16	33	
Corp. T. Thollen	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 0 4 3—16	33	
C. Clausen	0 4 4 4 5—17	3 3 3 2 2—13	30	
S. Engstrom	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36	
C. Godstrom	3 4 5 3 4—19	5 3 0 0 3—11	30	
A. Halbeck	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 0 3 2—13	30	
G. Larsen	4 3 5 3 3—18	4 5 3 0 0—12	30	
C. Thurin	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 3 5 4 3—17	34	
F. Wallberg	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	33	
Charles Nilson	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 5 0 4—14	31	
C. K. Nelson	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33	

Summary.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and staff	3	2
Non-commissioned staff	2	2
Hospital Corps	7	7
Company B	37	32
Company D	14	12
Company E	39	17
Company G	27	8
	179	80

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and staff	6	6
Non-commissioned staff	5	5
Hospital Corps	7	6
Company A	34	20
Company B	2	0
Company G	25	13
Company H	30	14
Company I	33	12
Company K	33	15
	177	91

SERGT. SMITH'S FINE SCORE.

Remarkable Shooting at the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The annual rifle-shooting competition, for the gold Macauley Medal, in the Twelth Regiment, which was concluded in the armory range late last Monday night, was won by First Sergt. Charles M. Smith of Company B, who made the best score, it is claimed, ever made in any armory range in prone shooting during a match, at the 500-yard target.

The conditions of the match were 10 shots offhand at the 500-yard target, and 10 shots prone at the 500-yard target. The score of Sergt. Smith in detail is as follows:

200 Yards	5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—45
500 Yards	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
Grand total	95

A YACHT FOR W. W. HOWARD.

She Is Named the Arauca and Will Compete in the Seawanhaka International Trial Races.

CLAYTON, N. Y., May 18.—A twenty-foot yacht of the rater class has just been completed by L. E. Fry of this place for William Willard Howard of New York, to compete in the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's international trial races at Oyster Bay, L. I., July 12, 13, and 14, for the selection of a boat to sail for the Seawanhaka Yacht Club International Challenge Cup at Montreal, in August.

Her dimensions are: Length over all, 32 feet 8 inches; length, water line, 17 feet 6 inches; beam on deck, 10 feet 1½ inches; draught of hull 12 inches; draught with board down, 6 feet; sail area, 500 square feet, with spin

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CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
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EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Widow Goldstein—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Tempest—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

LOOK AHEAD.

Three hundred prominent business men and firms representing millions of capital, much of which is dependent upon Cuban trade for its profitable employment, have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State praying the Government to consider the expediency of taking measures to end the war in Cuba. They speak in the name of commerce with the great authority of prominent merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and owners and agents of steamship lines throughout the country. They set forth that our Cuban trade has shrunk from a hundred millions to less than forty millions annually. And they speak in the name of humanity, invoking relief for the people of the Island of Cuba, now enduring unspeakable distress and suffering.

By what measures can the Government grant the relief for which they pray and "facilitate an honorable reconciliation between the contending parties"? By a tender of good offices? They have been tendered and declined. By an offer of mediation? Spain would treat it as we treated such offers during the war of the rebellion. Two other courses are open. We can invite other nations to join with us in urging Spain to abandon or terminate the contest. If she declines to yield to international pressure nothing remains but intervention, and intervention is war.

It is well that the gentlemen of commerce should clearly understand that war would be the probable result of a decision by the Government to grant their prayer, accompanied by such measures as would make its decision effective. To be sure, this view puts our leading commercial interests in the quite unusual attitude of asking for a war as a means to secure the blessings of peace. Trade is more apt to show an excessive and sometimes short-sighted conservatism in international emergencies, even to the extreme of advocating peace at any price. The position taken in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Venezuela message was a guarantee of ultimate and secure peace. But commercial interests, then of a different mind, were so shaken with alarm at the possibility of war as a means of maintaining that position that they lost sight of the benefits beyond. The Monroe doctrine, of course, was only a shadowy tradition. Sixty millions of lost commerce is a living reality.

Soon after the breaking out of the Cuban war of 1868-78 President GRANT made a tender of our good offices for the purpose of bringing about "the peaceful separation of Cuba from Spain." The offer was unwisely rejected. In November, 1875, resort was had to international appeal and remonstrance. The state of affairs in the island was worse than it is now. Both sides carried on the war with barbarous cruelty. The Spanish chieftains shot Cuban prisoners a score at a time, and QUESADA, the Cuban leader, admitted having slaughtered 650 Spanish prisoners of war in one day. Accordingly, Secretary FISH instructed our Ministers to represent to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy that it was the opinion of the President that if those powers would urge upon Spain the importance of either terminating or abandoning the contest, the friendly expression of their views might lead to the earlier restoration of peace and prosperity to Cuba. Germany, Russia, and Italy made such representations at Madrid.

The only pressure applied here was the "moral influence of concurrence of opinion," and Spain paid no attention to it. Hostilities ended three years later by wearing themselves out. But in his annual message in December, 1875, President GRANT, declaring that recognition of belligerency or of independence being, in his judgment, "equally inadmissible," expressed the opinion that a continuance of the conflict would compel other nations "to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, or to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention."

President CLEVELAND warned Spain in still plainer language in his annual message of last December that there was a limit to our patience. When her rule in Cuba should have become extinct, and the struggle should have degenerated into "a mere useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict" our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain would "be superseded by high obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In these grave utterances both President GRANT and President CLEVELAND had fully in view war with Spain as the necessary result of intervention in Cuba. We recall these incidents in our past relations to Cuban revolt merely to show the signers of the memorial to Secretary SHERMAN just what they are asking for. History does not always repeat itself in precisely the same way. The jingo has come into being since GRANT'S day. The world is less tolerant of cruel, bloody fighting to no purpose. So that it is extremely probable if we take the first step in the attempt to restore peace in Cuba that we shall be swept past the point where we have stopped before and find ourselves actually at war with Spain. It is best to look the situation in the face—and it is well to look ahead.

Many Democrats hoped that President CLEVELAND would intervene in Cuba before the meeting of the Chicago Convention last year, sweeping away the silver issue in his own party and all the issues of the other party in a wave of enthusiasm for war and "Cuba libre." Some Republicans would like to see President MCKINLEY put the towering perplexities and ugly scandals of the Dingley-Aldrich tariff bill out of sight and hearing by an escapade of that sort.

"THE ENDLESS CHAIN."

Some of our contemporaries are making the mistake of taking seriously the statements of The New York Sun regarding the laws governing the reissue of legal-tender notes. Certainly The Sun is quite capable of treating subjects of this sort seriously and with great ability, but just at present opposition to any substantial, positive reform of the legal-tender currency is with it a fad, which it develops with its usual lightness of heart and carelessness of facts. Under the most powerful Roentgen ray nothing solid could be discovered in its arguments.

The passage from The Sun which catches the unwary most frequently and gives the greatest joy to the opponents of a really sound currency is the following:

"As The Sun has repeatedly demonstrated, there is no law on the statute book 'compelling' the reissue of redeemed Government notes. Money can be drawn out of the Treasury only by appropriation, and so long as the revenues are sufficient to defray the appropriations, the redeemed notes must remain unissued. When, however, the revenues are insufficient, as they were under the Cleveland Administration, the Government is 'authorized,' not 'compelled,' to use the redeemed notes in meeting appropriations. It is the law of necessity only, not any act of Congress, that compels the resort to this expedient."

This was written in entire disregard of the act of May 31, 1878, which will be found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, Volume 1, 1874-81, page 326. This act in full is as follows: "An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they SHALL BE REISSUED AND PAID OUT AGAIN AND KEPT IN CIRCULATION.

"Provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead as now provided by law.

"All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

Under this law, it will be seen that surplus and deficiency of revenue have nothing to do with paying out greenbacks received into the Treasury for redemption or "from any source whatever." The law requires that they "shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." If there is any surplus, it must, under the plain mandatory provisions of this law, be kept in some other form of currency. The Sun's statement of the law is in exact and complete contradiction to the specific terms of the law itself.

Very possibly this is a matter of little consequence to The Sun, but it indicates that other papers, seeking to know what the law is, will do well to consult, not The Sun, but the Revised Statutes.

"BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."

Gov. BLACK finds his notion of what an appointing officer should do under his bill repudiated by such officials as Corporation Counsel SCOTT, Commissioner WARING, and Commissioner COLLIS.

Every one of these officers says that the Civil Service Commission, by the methods they have employed in the past, can conduct the complete examinations for appointment or promotion "satisfactorily," and "more than satisfactorily." Messrs. SCOTT and WARING have designated the board to do what the new law turns over to them. Mr. COLLIS proposes to do the same. In effect, they pronounce the pretension on which Gov. BLACK'S bill and his preposterous and vulgar "memorandum" are based to be empty and practically false.

On the other hand, the Governor is warmly sustained by Mr. LAUTERBACH, Mr. GRUBER, and Gen. LA GRANGE. Nothing could be worse for the Governor than to be condemned by such men as do heartily and openly condemn him, except to have the support of such as support him.

DANGEROUS TACTICS.

PLATT is trying to keep Bryanism alive among the Democrats of New York and to make it the controlling force. All the trumpets of his policy proclaim this purpose, and he confesses it himself.

A group of unknown men without party standing or influence renew their allegiance to BRYAN and express their abiding faith in the principles of the Chicago platform. Their action is paraded as an "ultimatum to Tammany." An attempt is made to create the impression that the Wigwam must give in to them and make Bryanism and free silver the main issue this Fall.

The announcement that BRYAN has accepted an invitation to address a meeting in Union Square on Labor Day, Sept. 6, is welcomed as an indication that Tammany will be unable to keep free silver and the Chicago platform out of the campaign for Mayor.

Mr. PLATT hopes to get the local Democracy tied up with Bryanism again so that the gold Democrats will join with the Republicans and give them the victory as they did last Fall. In that way he expects to cripple the Citizens' Union.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. DINGLEY at the National Capital vie with each other in getting ready a tariff bill so crammed with the doctrine of pelf that it makes the socialism of the Chicago platform seem as innocent as the New England primer. The policy they are pursuing gives every day fresh life and hope to the cause of Bryanism.

It appears that Mr. PLATT and the Republicans at Washington are willing, in order to promote their personal and party interests, to take all the National risks involved in aiding and abetting the cause of free silver and in encouraging the Bryanites to remain constantly under arms and in marching order.

GERMANY AND THE TRUCE.

The disclosures of yesterday furnish the key at once to the contumacious defiance of the concert by Turkey and of her final yielding. It plainly appears that Germany is the only power which had given Turkey any assurance that she might defy the powers with impunity, as she is the only power that abstains from taking part in the pressure which the rest have united in bringing to bear upon the victorious Turks. The dispatches had already made it plain that Russia was no longer encouraging Turkey. That was clear, as we said yesterday, from the tone of the Russian press, which is always upon such questions a tone officially sanctioned, if not officially dictated. Upon this occasion it was as strong and clear as the tone of the English or the French press in reprobation of the Turkish pretensions as outrageous and intolerable. It was still plain that Turkey would not have put forward those pretensions without some assurance of powerful support, and it was for that reason that we suggested yesterday the hypothesis of a "Zweikaiserbund" between the two Emperors, of whom one might have some solid advantage to gain, but the other only a personal animosity to gratify.

Now it appears that there was no such combination and that the only assurances of support Turkey can have had were from Germany alone. It is natural that the Turkish statesmen should refuse to believe that Germany had isolated herself from the concert, and should have assumed either that the endeavor to detach Russia from France or that an understanding with Austria was behind the German assurances. The former motive has all along been assigned for Germany's course, for which indeed no other public motives were assignable. But the counselors of the Sultan have evidently been undeceived about the attitude both of Russia and of Austria and have learned that in pushing their victory over Greece to extremities they could rely upon no support but that of Germany. Even this would be moral, and not material, support, since it is impossible for Germany to come directly to the assistance of Turkey against the powers. Turkey has therefore yielded to the concert of Europe, from which Germany alone is absent.

But in what a position does this result leave the foreign policy of Germany? Weeks ago mankind wondered at the special insistence of Germany in the persecution of the Greeks and the Cretans, even while she was avowing that her special concern in the questions at issue was less than that of any other of the great powers. The animosity of Germany to Greece was so evident that it was explained by the German Emperor's hatred for his own sister, who had married the heir to the Greek throne. This explanation was "semi-officially" disclaimed from Berlin, and it was explained that the action of Germany had been determined by a desire to preserve the peace of Europe. That was the motive which led Germany to insist upon measures of coercion so drastic that the other powers refused to apply all of them, while Germany herself declined to bear her part in those that were adopted and could not spare even a battalion toward the joint occupation of Crete. It is now made plain that the German disclaimer was false, and that the hypothesis of the Emperor's personal hatred for his sister, and of Greece on her account, is the only one that covers the facts. The national interest of Germany in the settlement, though less in degree than that of the Western powers, is the same in kind. Yet this interest has been ignored by the German Government in deference to the personal feelings of the German Emperor, and Germany remains aloof from the humane action of Europe, as she was foremost in the action which disgraced Europe. It is needless to point out how this action enforces the rumors of the Emperor's mental condition that have been current. The foreign policy of Germany during these weeks does not seem the work of a sane mind. It already constitutes an impressive, and it may come to constitute an awful, lesson of the dangers of personal government and of dynastic politics.

CHAPMAN'S CASE.

If thirty days in the Washington jail concluded the proceedings against the contumacious CHAPMAN, several Senators of the United States would doubtless be much relieved. But there is no reason why that should be the end of the matter. Imprisonment for contempt in the theory of the proceeding ought to last until the contumacious witness has purged himself of his contempt, and he can do this only by answering the questions which he has refused to answer. While the power of a legislative body to punish for contempt does not, as a rule, extend beyond the session of the Legislature, that is because of the presumption that the life of the Legislature is limited to its session. But this presumption can scarcely apply to the Senate, a body which maintains a continuous existence without regard to the session of Congress. There is no reason why CHAPMAN should not at once upon his release be summoned again to reveal his dealings in stocks with Senators, nor why, if he repeats his refusal to answer, his case should not again be so certified to the Public Prosecutor and his imprisonment repeated until he has purged himself of his accumulated contempt by telling what he knows.

This is what ought to be done. This is what will be done unless the fears of Senators who have been gambling on their private knowledge of public affairs, reinforced by the operation of "the courtesy of the Senate" upon innocent Senators, overcome the desire for a real investigation. This desire makes those Senators who entertain it willing to commit breaches of the courtesy of the Senate in order to relieve from suspicion such of its members as are innocent in order to convert suspicion into proof against those who are guilty. Thus far Senators TILLMAN and ALLEN are the only Senators who have conspicuously shown that they prefer the reproach of violating the courtesy of the Senate to the reproach conveyed by the psalmist: "When thou savest a thief, then thou consentest with him."

But while CHAPMAN is not properly an object of sympathy, it is merely silly to find fault with the permission the Warden of the jail has given him to make his imprisonment as comfortable, at his own expense, as the fulfillment of his sentence will permit. CHAPMAN'S "luxurious cell" seems to infuriate some of our contemporaries. Their view seems to be that a prisoner for contempt of the Senate ought to be compelled to give his body to be bitten on the regular prison pallet, and they are inclined to insist upon a striped suit and a shaved head, neither of which was included in the sentence. They might be even in favor of reviving for his benefit the "peine forte et dure," which was the old punishment of a prisoner who refused to plead. "He was to be laid down, naked, on his back on the ground, his feet and head and loins covered, his arms and legs drawn apart by cords, and as much weight of iron or stone as he could bear placed on his chest. He was to have the next day three morsels of barley bread; the next three draughts of the nearest stagnant water to the prison, without bread; and such was to be his diet on alternate days until he died." As a punishment for CHAPMAN'S offense this would be as silly as it would be barbarous; but it is the kind of punishment at which the faultfinding with CHAPMAN'S luxurious cell points. The prospect of an indefinite series of terms of imprisonment, rugs, brass bedstead, and all, would induce CHAPMAN seriously to consider whether he had not better purge himself of his contempt. What is equally to the point, it would have the effect of discouraging other brokers from accepting "Senatorial business."

Loose methods as well as loose ideas prevail in the Executive Chamber at Albany. Not long ago the signature of Mayor WURSTER approving the charter was mislaid. Now a large batch of important bills affecting New York and Brooklyn which had been approved by the Mayors have been marked "Dead" by Gov. BLACK because he has lost the approved copies. It is an appreciable aggravation of his political depravity that he proves to be also incompetent to perform the important routine duties of his office.

Will Mr. ALDRICH kindly explain where the workingman comes in in a protective tariff which seeks to put down competition in all cheaper goods of common use by taxing them twice as much as the goods bought only as luxuries by the relatively wealthy? Why, for instance, is cheap linen duck for clothing taxed 73 per cent. while fine linen used for the manufacture of shirts is taxed only 35 per cent.?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What on earth are those "desperate and extreme measures" which the Greek Government threatens to take unless the powers come instantly to its rescue? By putting MANOS or SMOLENSKI in command of the army and letting them win a few battles, the holders of Turkish securities might be seriously annoyed, but that would involve financial losses to King GEORGE, and therefore is not even to be considered.

—Judging from a report just made by the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, there is not much more reason for calling Turkey "the sick man" in a financial sense than as regards the country's military strength. The subjects of the Sultan, notwithstanding their distractions in Armenia and Crete, have raised unusually large crops of grain in the past year, especially in Anatolia, and it has all sold for good prices. The report says: "In spite of all the adverse political circumstances against which the empire generally has had to contend, it was, so far as the revenues directly administered by ourselves are concerned, a 'record year,' the yield, as measured by the receipts at the Central Office, having been £1,205,814 Turkish, against £1,199,963 Turkish in 1893-4, which was the best year we had yet had to congratulate ourselves upon." The Turkish pound is a lira or gold piece worth about $4.40. In another part of the report reference is made to the fact that "on the top of exceptionally fine harvests there came a rise in the price of cereals, which was a very godsend to the country; and, as the traffic returns of the railways will show, exports increased by leaps and bounds. Again, the silk cocoon harvest was last year so exceptionally abundant that although in this case prices did not particularly favor us, the silk tithe reached a higher level than it had ever previously attained. To these causes, I think, must be principally attributed the general increase of the directly administered revenues." In regard to the operations of the Debt Commission, Sir VINCENT CAILLARD, its head, says: "I hope I may not be understood to be belittling the services rendered to us by our staff. Their general behavior, steadiness, and industry are deserving of very high praise, and prove what excellent officials Turks become almost at once, if only they are regularly paid, well looked after, and justly treated. Of a total staff of, in round numbers, 4,800 individuals, 94 per cent. are Mussulmans and (with a very few exceptions) of Turkish race." Here are reasons enough to render less mysterious the showing made by Turkey in its war with Greece.

—Those loudly heralded reform regulations have reached Havana at last, and as soon as they are put in force the full beauties of autonomous government as understood by Spain will be exemplified. The new code gives the Cubans permission to do everything except anything for the protection of local interests as against those of Spain, and it is difficult for Spaniards to see what grounds of complaint they now have. Still, the Cubans are a queer lot, and there's no telling how long they will continue a war which has long been nonexistent.

—Belief in the curative powers of "a hair from the tail of the dog that bit you" is not yet extinct, and proof of that fact came this week to the doctors in charge of the St. Louis City Hospital. Under their charge is a little German boy who is recovering from injuries inflicted some weeks ago by a dog whose ferocity was the result of the animal's disposition and not of hydrophobia. The child's mother was not satisfied with the treatment he was receiving, and she appeared at the hospital with a little bundle, which, after many wrappings had been removed, was found to contain a few yellow bristles about half an inch long. "I har some cure," she said very gravely. "My neighbors they tell me of him, and all says if I vill put some hairs from the end of der tail von der dog what bit mine kind, he vill pe sure get vell. So I goes to der man vat has das dog, und er gives me de hairs, und I haf bring dem, und vill safe mine kind." The doctors attempted to explain that this phase of homeopathy was somewhat out of date, but the woman's faith in the remedy was so strong, and her distress at its being discredited so great, that they were forced to promise that her wishes should be carried out.

PERSONAL.

—If the elevation of PAT GLEASON to public office hadn't been such a good joke the people of Long Island City wouldn't have done it, year after year, and they wouldn't now be wondering somewhat ruefully whether the joke is on them or on him. The sense of humor is a valuable possession, but its overdevelopment in this and other American communities has enabled innumerable vulgar ruffians to seize wealth and power. It is only because GLEASON is more amusing as a Mayor than he would be as a horse-car driver, that he ever rose from the station for which his education and instinct fit him.

—Mrs. FIDELIA BARROWS and Mrs. SUSAN BARROWS are residents of Rockland, Me., who are objects of much affectionate interest in that town, in or near which they have lived for eighty-one years. They are sisters and twins, and now, as throughout all their lives, their resemblance to each other is nearly as close as is the likeness of the family names they bear. At any rate, it is so close at present that even their own relatives know them apart by their dress and voice only, and they recall laughingly that when they were young girls and went to parties their dresses had to be marked in some distinguishing manner to prevent trouble among their admirers. They were the Misses TYLER then, but it was not for long, SUSAN having married at the age of eighteen a Rockland Captain named JAMES GROVER, while two years later FIDELIA wedded GILMAN S. BARROWS. Seven children blessed the latter union, and six the former. Then SUSAN'S husband died, and some years later she married a cousin of her sister's husband. This gave the twins the same name again, and the birth of another son raised SUSAN to maternal glories equal to those of FIDELIA. All of her children are dead now, however, and the two old ladies live with one of FIDELIA'S married daughters. The twins received only the limited amount of schooling that in their youthful days was accessible to the residents of small Maine towns, but they have gone through life with eyes open and are described as more than usually interesting women to talk to. FIDELIA is fond of reading and fancy sewing, while SUSAN'S preference is for dressmaking. FIDELIA was obliged to wear glasses from the time she was forty-five up to her seventy-fifth year, but then her sight was restored, and the glasses are laid away in some forgotten nook. SUSAN uses glasses when she sews or reads, but can do fairly well without them. One of the sisters is a Free-Will Baptist and the other what is known as a "Spiritualist." Both draw pensions, one for a son killed at Petersburg and the other for one who fell at Baton Rouge.

—Mr. BAILEY of Texas is rapidly demonstrating how natural were his objections to wearing evening dress. He is really in the paint and blanket stage of development, and the wonder is that he makes even as many concessions as he does to the customs of civilization.

—Campaign oratory is often made up of statements which it is not safe to trust implicitly. This fact is so generally known that the spellbinders rarely do any real harm, but in Tyler County, West Va., the people seem to be unusually credulous, and one of them, Mr. JOB HITCHCOCK, now has in consequence a chance to prove whether his first name fits his character or not. It appears that during the recent Presidential campaign Mr. HITCHCOCK learned from an itinerant Demosthenes of Republican sympathies that under the iniquitous Wilson bill the value of American sheep had fallen to $1 a head. The result was that when the too trustful JOB next needed meat he persuaded his conscience that, as it would be only petty larceny to steal an animal worth no more than that sum, it would be neither very wicked nor very dangerous to get his meat by visiting a neighbor's fold by night instead of a butcher shop by day. He put his theory into practical application, stole the sheep, was suspected and arrested, and in court calmly admitted as much guilt as goes with a one-dollar crime. To his surprise and indignation it was clearly shown that even under a Democratic tariff West Virginia sheep are worth more than $1, and that this particular sheep was worth $20. That made Mr. HITCHCOCK'S act grand larceny and a penitentiary offense. As he had already confessed, his conviction followed, and now he is in prison, a sad victim of misplaced confidence and that most dangerous sort of eloquence which consists of "proof in black and white."

—Col. JOHN TRACEY, who died at Washington Sunday night, was the man who first realized the political importance of Dr. BURCHARD'S characterization of the Democracy as "the party of rum, Romanism, and rebellion." In 1884 Col. TRACEY was a reporter on The Star, and also did work for the Democratic Committee. He happened to be in the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the delegation of clergymen called on Mr. BLAINE, and it was while listening carelessly to an address to which the political reporters had not expected to give more than a paragraph that he heard the words afterward so famous. Instantly appreciating the use that might be made of Dr. BURCHARD'S dreadful blunder, Col. TRACEY rushed across the hotel corridor to the telegraph office, and a few moments later had sent dispatches about it to his own and other papers and to Democratic headquarters. Before even Mr. BLAINE'S quick mind had taken the alarm, machinery was at work which sent the phrase all over the country, and by means of it influenced the Presidential contest to an extent which can be derided more easily than it can be denied.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

BY DORMAN B. EATON.

The Constitution of New York contains this language: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive."

Here are three fundamental and absolute requirements concerning appointments:

1. They must be made according to merit and fitness.

2. This merit and fitness must, so far as practicable, be ascertained by examinations.

3. These examinations must, so far as practicable, be competitive.

These two essential conditions and elements of competitive examinations are beyond question. (1) Competitive examinations must be free and open on the same terms to all persons seeking to enter them, irrespective of political or religious opinions, party affiliation, or the interest or wishes of parties, their managers or bosses; (2) the merit and fitness—in other words, the competency—of all persons who enter these examinations for the public service must be fairly tested by the examinations, and the measure of their merit and fitness, disclosed by them, must be justly rated and marked according to a uniform standard, so that the comparative superiority of each person examined shall appear in the competitive gradings. It is too plain for argument that no part either of the merit or the fitness shown by the examination can be either disregarded or left uncomputed in the markings or ratings.

The questions in examinations and gradings have always covered both merit and fitness. Every one's merits are a part of his fitness for office, and his fitness for office is a part of his merits. The language of the Constitution was adopted in reference to this view of the matter and this uniform practice. The theory of separating the examinations, of making two where there had been but one, was put forth for the first time when the politicians resolved to limit competitive examinations to the utmost, and to defeat as far as possible, the non-partisan policy of the Constitution. They said—this Civil Service act just signed by the Governor says—"Let the examination as to merit count as but 50 per cent. of the whole examination, and let the other 50 per cent. be based on fitness. The estimate of this 50 per cent. for fitness the appointing officer or his appointee shall supply."

It is a device for preserving and restoring 50 per cent. of the old spoils system, and it makes their act unconstitutional.

The act uses this language: "Upon all examinations to determine the merits of the applicants no rating higher than 50 per cent. shall be given to any person." There is equivalent language with regard to the 50 per cent. limitation for determining the rating to be given on the basis of the other examinations relating to fitness, which is to be subsequently made by the appointing officer. The ratings made on the two examinations—the merit examination and the party, or fitness, examinations—are to be added together to constitute the grade or standing, for appointment, of the applicants.

What I say is that such a method of examinations, ratings, and gradings does not constitute a competitive examination, but prevents and perverts it. It lacks the essential method and results of justice to the applicant which follow on real competition and computations of merit. It would defeat the reform policy of the Constitution.

What is meant by the requirement for marking merit that "no rating higher than 50 per centum shall be given to 'any person'"? Fifty per centum of what? It is nowhere in the least explained, and it is meaningless, unless some words are read into the act. Two ways of supplying the defect are possible: (1) It may mean that only 50 per centum of the merits disclosed by the examination are to be rated or credited to the applicant. This is the natural interpretation. The ignorant, inferior politicians, therefore, whose just rating of merit, if fully marked, would not reach above fifty, would have the same credit as the most meritorious citizen who could win, and was entitled to be rated at, ninety or more. The rating required by the act would plainly be a discrimination in favor of inferiority—an arbitrary rejection of a part of the merits of the most meritorious persons examined—which would constantly tend to degrade the civil service and repel the most desirable applicants. It would be absurd to claim that such a procedure constituted a competitive examination.

2. We may read in after the words "50 per centum" these words: "Of the whole credits to be allowed by both the examinations." This, of course, would make it certain there would be 50 per centum of all credits left to be awarded politically, on the second examination, that for fitness, which was unquestionably the controlling purpose. On this theory, the first examination papers could not be marked until after the second had been marked. But, far more important, the persons examined could not be graded according to their actual merit. All merit above fifty would be unavailing—would have no credit. The most meritorious applicants who could win a grade above fifty in the examination for merit on a full and fair marking would be graded no higher than fifty, would stand no better chance for an appointment than the dull, ignorant fellows incapable of winning more than fifty. This result follows from the fact that while the law practically makes 50 the highest standard—that is perfection—for marking merit, it makes 100 the standard in reference to which appointments are made—fifty of this standard being awarded by the appointing officer practically in his discretion. If merit and fitness were examined and rated together, actual and full credit would be given to the qualifications of each applicant, and such was the purpose of the Constitution. The Constitution and the reform system seek to honor the most meritorious applicants, and to bring them into the public service; the new semi-spoils system of the act spurns and repels these applicants to make room for favoritism and spoils.

Supposing, for example, A, B, C, D, and E were examined under the old law, they might be marked as follows: 20, 40, 60, 70, and 90, and two-thirds of the credits in each case might be based on what, under the act, would be called merit. But if the applicants were marked under this act, they would be graded respectively 20, 40, 50, 50, 50, or perhaps only at half those rates. C would lose 10 per centum, D 20 per centum, and E 40 per centum. Such a proceeding plainly would not be a competitive examination, and would not record the relative merits of the most meritorious. Appointments based on it would not recognize or record comparative competency for the public service of the worthiest applicants. The most meritorious would not have the credit to which their superior merits would be entitled. The purpose to do this is not a mere inference from the general provisions of the act. It is plainly declared in the sixth section, where the commission is in substance required to reduce the gradings for merit of those who already stand on the eligible list for appointment by one-half, so that there shall be the full 50 per centum of opportunity for partisan favoritism.

TRAPS FOR PASSENGERS.

Transferred from Closed to Open Cars at Fiftieth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The meanest and most contemptible thing the Sixth Avenue Railroad does is the following:

It runs some covered cars from Fifty-ninth Street to Fiftieth Street, and then compels the passengers to get out in the mud and wet and get into the open car ahead. This is done every night between the hours of 7:30 and 8:30, just the time ladies are going to the theatres. A few nights ago I waited at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue for a closed car until after three open cars had passed. I got a covered car to Fiftieth Street, where we were told to get out and take the car ahead—the open car. I spoke to the conductor and starter about it. They both laughed, and thought it was a good joke. This is all the satisfaction anyone gets.

I wish THE NEW YORK TIMES would just send a reporter to the corner of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue from 7:30 to 8:30 some evening to see if passengers are not treated like cattle.

One evening I saw over twenty passengers in a covered car told to get out at Fiftieth Street and take the car ahead, which was an open one, with not room enough for the passengers that were transferred, and several ladies had to stand there in the wet until the next car came down. One of the drivers standing there said it was a d—d shame, and went and got some boards for the ladies to stand on. J. L. B.

New York, May 17, 1897.

HAD TO TAKE A STAGE.

Waited Long in Vain for a Closed Car on Sixth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the paper this morning that the many sufferers from the open cars in Sixth Avenue have at last spoken. Allow one more patron of that line a word. Cannot the company send every third car closed, and thus give all a chance? I waited on the corner of Twenty-ninth Street one day last week until nine cars passed, not one closed, and then was obliged to go to Fifth Avenue. The line will lose many patrons by this course. ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

New York, May 17, 1897.

DEFENDING STREET CAR MEN.

A Woman Who Thinks Them More Sinned Against than Sinning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing complaints in your paper and hearing of so many besides made against the employes on the different car routes in this city, I should like to say a few words in their favor.

I am a comparatively old woman, and a homely old maid at that. Yet I never have met with a kinder or more obliging set of men, taking everything into consideration, than the conductors, the motormen, and the drivers of the surface cars of New York City.

I have lived here a great number of years, and have patronized the surface cars a great deal, and during all these years I never have met with but one disagreeable conductor. Right is right, and I am compelled to stand up for the right.

There are a great many selfish women traveling around nowadays, and I have seen actions in my travels that have made me feel I should like to be a conductor for a little while. I should not have shown the patience they showed, and are showing all the time, and now when the system of transferring is of such a complicated nature to them, and such a blessing to us, we are the ones to be patient and should not leave all forbearance to them.

And now about smoking cars: Those who have eyes to see can see. I never have yet been forced to take one. God help the grumblers! FROM ONE WHO LOVES JUSTICE.

New York, May 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Figurative Language.

Yeast—Isn't old Cragin a double-dyed villain?"

Crimsonbeak—Yes; a regular whited sepulchre.—Yonkers Statesman.

Uncommonly Candid.

Tatters (cheerfully)—Good mornin'!"

Farmer—It wouldn't be good mornin' ef I offered ye work.

Tatters—Naw; de word ud be more like good day, den.—Judge.

Not a Common Carrier.

"George, I wish you'd leave this little package at the express office."

"I carry a bundle? I guess not. Besides, I've got to lug both my tires and a handle bar down to the repair shop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Advantage Taken.

"Do you really adhere to the one-price rule?"

"We do," said the merchant. "A young married man can buy as cheaply of us as the most experienced matron."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Light Givers.

"Um—ah," said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus, as he looked over the scanty missionary collection. "I asked this congregation to aid in the illumination of the benighted heathen mind. And I must say that such a lot of light givers it has never before been my experience to meet."—Indianapolis Journal.

Well Equipped.

"Is your daughter properly equipped for literary work?" asked the editor.

"Equipped? I've bought her a Louis somebody desk, a fountain pen, a silver inkstand, and a mother-of-pearl penholder, besides the most expensive stationery on the market. I guess that comes pretty near being a literary outfit."—Detroit Free Press.

The Mistake of the Greeks.

"We might as well make up our minds to accommodate ourselves to new conditions," said the Greek soldier thoughtfully. "Our old ideas of generalship are absolutely ineffectual."

"That's true," was the reply. "Everything's done by machinery nowadays. What we ought to have done was to forget our wooden-horse reputation and get up a scheme to surprise the Turks with a trolley car."—Washington Star.

THE GHOST WALK.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Sing me a shivery shuddery song
Of the ghosts of the Long Ago,
The good old-fashioned spooks that belong
To the time that we used to know.

When up in our beds in the raftered room
We gossipped of Captain Kidd
And frightened ourselves at the things which the gloom
Half hinted and then half hid—

The scary old time when the piercing creak
Of the wind-blown well-sweep had
The sound of the lost and most desperate shriek
Of a pirate exceedingly bad—

When the racket of shutters and clatter of tins
Was a rattle of dismal chains
That garbed some spirit of wickedest sins
Out hunting for its remains.

Sing me a shuddery song, as I say,
Of that old-time ghostly push,
For the ghost doesn't walk in this latter day
As freely as I would wish.

GEN. PORTER ENTERTAINED

Retiring Ambassador to France Gives a Luncheon in Honor of His Successor.

CONSUL GENERAL HONORED

An Illuminated Address and a Silver Vase Presented to Samuel E. Morss by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

PARIS, May 18.—The retiring United States Ambassador, James B. Eustis, gave a luncheon to-day to his successor, Gen. Horace Porter.

The entire old and new staffs of the United States Embassy were present. Gen. Porter's two daughters and Mrs. George Eustis and Miss Eustis received the guests. Gen. Porter, accompanied by Mr. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the Embassy, made an unofficial call upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, to-day. Gen. Porter will present his credentials next week.

This afternoon a deputation representing the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris presented to Mr. Samuel E. Morss, the retiring Consul General, an illuminated address and a large silver repoussé vase, bearing allegorical figures.

The address, which is a beautiful work of art, was designed by the well-known painter Mme. Louise Aboma, and is inclosed in a frame about 18 by 24 inches in dimensions.

The address, which was read by Dr. Tyng, the President of the Chamber, is a flattering expression of the personal good will of the members of the Chamber toward Mr. Morss and their sincere regret at his forthcoming retirement. It says, in part:

"Among the founders and first friends of this Chamber, when its work and influence were in debate, Consul General Morss gave the aid of his name, position, talents, and earnest efforts to the furtherance of its interests. Through the series of years which have passed since its organization he has served continuously not only as honorary member, but also as honorary Director in its active administration. He has contributed his long experience in affairs to the solution of the problems which have occupied its attention.

"His presence at the meetings of its Board of Directors, his counsel in connection with the several projects which have claimed its approbation, and his intervention with the general Governments of the United States and France, both in official reports and by personal recommendation, have tended to establish the good name and the credit of the Chamber in both countries. To these memorials, forming many reasons for the grateful recognition of the Chamber, he has added the charm of his personal acquaintance and a generous friendship, which has stimulated its officers and members in their common work."

In the second resolution of the address the Chamber expresses to Mr. Morss "the profound interest which it will ever feel in his personal welfare and success, as well as in such efforts as he may make for the acceptance of reciprocity in international commerce through the press, on the platform, and in public office, after his retirement from his present honorable position, which he has filled with so much intelligence and efficiency."

Mr. Morss replied feelingly in acknowledgment of the "exceptional honor conferred upon me by the Chamber."

The presentation was followed by a reception, at which more than 500 persons were present, among them most of the leading members of the American colony in Paris.

LUIGI AMEDEO'S QUEST.

In Ascending Mt. St. Elias the Prince Will Contend for Honors with a Government Expedition Under H. G. Bryant of Philadelphia.

ROME, May 18.—Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duca degli Abbruzzi, and nephew of the King of Italy, who left Rome yesterday on his way to Alaska, by the way of New York and San Francisco, with the object of ascending Mount St. Elias and, later, Logan's Peak, will be assisted in his expedition by Dr. Paoli Vecchi of San Francisco, Prof. Fay, formerly President of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, Mass., and Profs. Davidson and Israel C. Russell of the Geological Survey, and W. A. Ingraham of Seattle.

Prince Luigi proposes to reach San Francisco early in June and to go from there to Tacoma, where he will take a steamer for Yakutat Bay, which he calculates reaching about June 25, afterward, by boat and sleigh, crossing the glaciers and mountains to the foot of Mount St. Elias. The Prince will be accompanied by several thoroughly experienced Alpine guides, and expects to return to Italy at the beginning of October.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—An expedition left here last evening that has for its object the exploration of the country round about Mount St. Elias, Alaska, and the possible ascent of that mountain, which for a long time was considered the highest in America. The exploration is particularly interesting, because it lies in the disputed territory between the United States and the British possessions in North America, and while there have been a number of expeditions started to explore and climb Mount St. Elias, all attempts to do so have hitherto failed.

The expedition has the countenance of the Government, and is to be under the leadership of Henry G. Bryant of Philadelphia, who has had considerable experience as an explorer. The other members of the party are Samuel J. Entrikin of West Chester, Penn., who was second in command in the Peary expedition of 1893-4, and E. B. Tatham of the United States Coast Survey. The party will go by way of Chicago and St. Paul to Seattle, where a steamer for Sitka will be taken on May 29.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION BILL.

Liberal Measures Advanced in the Reichstag by a Vote of 207 to 53.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 207 to 53, adopted the first and second readings of the bill, with a single clause, introduced on May 13 last by the Radicals, Socialists, Anti-Semites, and Poles. The clause is as follows:

"German associations of any kind may combine with each other, and any laws to the contrary are hereby repealed."

During the debate in the Reichstag to-day the Radical, Socialist, Anti-Semite, and some of the Centrist speakers strongly criticised the policy of the Government on the right of public association.

Dr. von Boetticher, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, declared the Government did not desire to enter into a war with the Reichstag. He added that the sole object of the bill in the lower house of the Prussian Diet was to supplement the present inadequate means of preventing abuse of the right of association. No member of the Prussian Government, Dr. von Boetticher continued, would dream of a coup d'état; moreover, the Imperial Administration, the Federal Government, and the Prussian Government were in entire agreement on the matter.

LONDON, May 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The debate in the Reichstag on the bill amending the law of public meetings and associations has thrown into striking relief the dangerous situations to which the Hohenlohe Ministry has been beguiled. By its endeavor to stand well with both the Reactionary and Progressist elements, the Ministry has brought about an embryo conflict between Prussia and the empire, and disastrous results can now be obviated only by the total rejection of the measure in the Imperial Diet."

LORD HENRY SOMERSET DEAD.

Fourth Son of the Duke of Beaufort Dies in England.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Henry Edward Somerset, fourth son of the Duke of Beaufort, is dead.

Lord Henry Edward Brudenell Somerset was born in London on July 6, 1853. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards and a Gentleman at Arms to the Queen. On Aug. 17, 1880, he married Fanny Julia, daughter of Sir Alexander Dixie, tenth baronet of Bosworth. The issue of the marriage is one son, Henry Fitzroy Edward Somerset, born Sept. 7, 1886, who, with his mother, survives.

CHINESE RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

The Tsung-li-Yamen Repudiate Sheng-ja-jen's Agreement with a Belgian Syndicate.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says that in deference to the protests of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, the Tsung-li-Yamen have repudiated the monopoly scheme entered into by Sheng Ta-jen, the Chinese Director General of Railways, with a Belgian syndicate, on behalf of the Chinese Government, but authorize Sheng Ta-jen to sign a private contract with the syndicate for the construction of the proposed line of railway from Paoting-Fu to Han-kau. Under this arrangement the Belgians must provide £4,000,000 as a 4 per cent. ninety-year loan on the Imperial guarantee.

The existing railways are not to be given as security. Sheng Ta-jen must provide from other sources the sum of 15,000,000 taels. The Chinese are to retain the control of construction, but the personnel of the construction staff is to be Belgian. Half the material is to be supplied by China and the other half by tenders from abroad. The syndicate is to receive a 5 per cent. commission on all material. In the contract is a clause apparently designed to provide against the transfer of rights under the contract to any other nation, but its terms are ambiguous.

AMERICANS APPEAR AT COURT.

Miss Helen Morton, Miss French, and Mrs. and Miss Ogden Goelet Attend a Drawing Room.

LONDON, May 18.—The Princess of Wales held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace to-day in behalf of the Queen. The weather was Summerlike and there were enormous crowds on the Mall. The showing of equipages, toilets, and flowers was of the best. The dresses, as a whole, were exceptionally brilliant, and there was a lavish use of jewels and embroidery, which were the features of the display.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, presented Miss Helen Morton, daughter of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, in the diplomatic circle. Miss Morton wore white satin, embroidered with sprays of silver and trimmed with azaleas and snowballs.

In the general circle Mrs. Hay presented Miss Elsie French of New York, who was dressed in white satin, embroidered with snowballs, with a train of white brocade lined with pale rose, and Mrs. and Miss Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Van Bergen of New York.

In waiting to the presentees of the embassy, Mrs. M. P. Grace of New York presented Miss Nora Meiggs, the daughter of Mr. G. Long, a prominent resident of London.

Among the others who attended the drawing room was Lady William Beresford, (the former Duchess of Marlborough,) dressed in black, with a gorgeous band of silver, and diamond embroidery. Mrs. Adair, in apricot velvet, with wonderful point lace and silver and pearl embroidery; Lady Dunraven, who presented her two daughters, dressed exactly alike in green and white trains, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was dressed in a wonderful brocade, the train lined with blue satin and the dress of the palest pink, embroidered with diamonds and silver.

ROYAL WEDDING AT CETTINJE.

Francis Joseph of Battenberg United to Princess Anna of Montenegro.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, May 18.—Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg., younger brother of Prince Louis of Battenberg, was married to-day at the cathedral to Princess Anna of Montenegro, a younger sister of Princess Helene of Montenegro, the Crown Princess of Italy, in the presence of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and all the Princely family of Montenegro. There were also present a number of Russian Grand Dukes, diplomats, and the officers of State. After the ceremony the young couple repaired to the British Legation, where the benediction was bestowed in accordance with the rites of the German Protestant Church.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg was born in 1861, and is a Colonel of Bulgarian cavalry. The Prince is a great favorite of Queen Victoria and of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who will doubtless look after the future of the Prince and Princess. The Czar is said to have dowered Princess Anna with a million rubles. The Prince and Princess met for the first time quite recently at the dinner table of Queen Victoria, at Ciniez, near Nice, where the Prince was the guest of the Queen, while Princess Anna was visiting her sister and brother-in-law, the Grand Duchess and Grank Duke Peter of Russia. Prince Francis Joseph is a tall, handsome, soldierly man, who has twice visited the United States. The Princess, who was born in 1874, is a dark, tall, and unusually beautiful girl.

ROYALIST CHEERS IN PARIS.

Duchesse d'Orleans Hailed as the Future Liberatress of France.

PARIS, May 18.—The Duchesse d'Orleans yesterday received several Royalist deputations, who hailed her as the future liberatress of France.

The newspapers here criticise the transforming of the time of mourning into an occasion for a political manifestation.

Monsoon Expected in India.

SIMLA, India, May 18.—An official tentative forecast says that the conditions are favorable for the expected monsoon except perhaps in Upper India. The snowfall in Chitral and Northeastern Afghanistan is locally somewhat in excess of the usual quantity, but the fall elsewhere is normal. The meteorological conditions in the South Indian seas are doubtful, but probably more favorable than they were a year ago, and therefore a monsoon with normal rains is expected for the whole country except in Upper India, where the rainfall may be favorable if the monsoon is strong.

Marchioness of Salisbury Ill.

LONDON, May 18.—The St. James's Gazette to-day says:

"The Marchioness of Salisbury underwent an operation on Saturday, and her condition is causing considerable anxiety."

Later a semi-official contradiction was issued of the reported serious condition of the Marchioness of Salisbury.

Democrats Win in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, May 18.—The final count of ballots in the municipal elections held throughout the republic yesterday and Sunday shows, contrary to the first expectations, a victory for the Democrats by a small majority.

New Loan in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, May 18.—The Chambers have sanctioned a new 6 per cent. loan of 4,000,000 pesos (approximately $4,000,000) to meet the expenses of the Blanco rebellion and to cover the revenue deficit.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 18.—The Minister for War, Gen. Bernardo Vasques, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Gen. Marcado Bitencourt.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The White Star Line steamship Majestic, which sails for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

LONDON, May 18.—Anne, Dowager Duchess of Athole, widow of the sixth Duke, is dead. She was a daughter of the late Henry Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, N. B.

DREUX, Department of Eure-et-Loir, May 18.—The remains of the Duc d'Aumale were interred to-day in the Chapel of St. Louis, near those of his wife and children, in the presence of the members of his family.

CHILDREN KILLED COASTING.

Two Miles, Ages Five and Three Years, Run Into a Car in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 18.—Johnnie Berchanski, age five years, and Pattie Jamita, age three years, cousins, were coasting on a toy express wagon down a steep hill on Washington Avenue in the heart of the city this evening, when the older boy, who was steering, lost control and the wagon swerved from the street to the street car track in front of a car which was going down the hill.

Both boys were run over and it was fifteen minutes before their lifeless bodies were extricated from under the wheels.

DOCTORS FIGHTING HARD

Demanding Open Competition for Appointments to Places in the City Hospitals.

SAY THERE IS A MEDICAL TRUST

The County Medical Association Prepared to Summon Witnesses to Testify as to the Methods of Selection for Nomination.

The protest of the 3,000 practicing physicians who are members of the County Medical Association and the County Medical Society against the present methods of appointing the visiting surgeons and physicians of the city hospitals was again developed at the regular monthly meeting of the County Medical Association Monday evening.

The trouble began two years ago, when the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by resolution, decided to appoint the visiting surgeons and physicians on the nomination of four bodies: The Faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University of the City of New York, and the Bellevue Medical College, and a commission of seven physicians. The doctors immediately began a fight against this system, which they claimed put fifty important positions in city institutions at the disposition of a trust, coterie, or ring—a select few.

Some of the doctors claim that there has been favoritism, and what is known in politics as "log rolling," and that the respective college Faculties have given preference to their own friends to the detriment of deserving members of the profession who were not in touch with the powers. An attempt was made to compel the Commissioner of Charities, when that was made a separate office, to take control of the appointments to the hospitals and to put them under civil service regulations, and legal proceedings were taken by mandamus, W. H. Hornblower being counsel for the doctors as represented in the two county organizations. This failed, however. A bill which was offered during the last session of the Legislature to accomplish the same purpose also failed.

At the meeting of the association on Monday evening a resolution was adopted, practically unanimously, so amending the Constitution as to give the Executive Committee power to compel the attendance of witnesses, when charges are made against members, on pain of expulsion or censure. This was undertaken as a preliminary step toward the trial of Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. J. D. Bryant, Dr. H. H. Biggs, and other members of the association who have nominating powers for hospital positions, the nominations being equivalent to appointments, inasmuch as they are invariably accepted by the Commissioner of Charities.

Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin of 191 Madison Avenue, President of the association, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that it was not the purpose of the association or of the County Medical Society, the two organizations being in harmony, to question the competency of the gentlemen who have been appointed visiting physicians and surgeons. No such suggestion had been made. The contention of the two organizations is that these fifty appointments should be open to the competition of the 3,000 physicians, and that those who passed the best medical and general examinations should be appointed. He added that the physicians are united in their opposition to the present system of giving a few men the power to fill these places, and that on that subject there is no division within either organization.

The doctors seem to be in earnest. Dr. Janvrin said they are determined to exhaust every proper means, both within and without their organizations, to change the present system of appointments to hospital places, which they think is a serious wrong to the mass of the members of the medical profession.

It is likely that the Executive Committee will use its new power to compel the attendance of witnesses who are members to investigate the methods of those members who are among the appointing powers in filling the hospital places.

A NOVICE AS PORTIA.

Ellen Rowland of St. Louis Gives an Expensive Matinee at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

A lady who calls herself Ellen Rowland and is said to be the daughter of a banker of St. Louis, Mo., presented herself in the rôle of Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" to an invited audience at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon. The house was well filled, and the audience was of an exceptional quality, so far as good appearance goes. Quite a large number of popular actors were present.

Shakespeare's comedy was given in five acts, and the arrangement of the text was intelligent and reverent, much resembling that used by Henry Irving. The scenery was made up of odds and ends, but some of it, at least, was appropriate to the time and place. Frederick Warde acted Shylock in a hard and vociferous manner, playing at the gallery in the Tubal scene, and needlessly prolonging all his "business." T. L. Coleman was Gratiano, Peyton Carter Launcelot, Frederick Vroom Antonio, and Olive Oliver Nerissa.

Miss Rowland is of medium stature and was not gifted by nature with any striking physical advantages. Doubtless she is a comely and graceful woman off the stage Her voice is small, reedy, and monotonous. She had evidently submitted to vigorous training, and her poses and gesticulations were all elaborately artificial. She generally recited rather than spoke her share of the text. Her laughter was painfully joyless and unreal. The splendid graciousness, sympathy, fervor, and romance of Portia's character were not suggested in her attempt to portray the rôle. More it is not necessary to say.

She has made her experiment and doubtless paid handsomely for it; but the people who saw her try to act a rôle that has puzzled many a clever and experienced actress were not compelled to pay a cent for the privilege of applauding her; and the poor actors she employed to support her surely needed the money she paid them. Moreover, if the experiment has taught Miss Rowland that her ambition to shine as a star actress in the poetic drama, though noble enough, is unwise and can never be gratified, the result of her matinée will be beneficial to all concerned.

Mr. Canby and Mr. Wilson.

A. H. Canby, whose retirement from his post as Francis Wilson's manager was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, declares that his only reasons for doing so were those stated by him, and that he still considers the theatrical trust a "pernicious combination," and proposes to continue his opposition to it.

No Children on Providence's Stage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18.—A bill was passed by the House of Representatives to-day forbidding the appearance in public on the stage of children under the age of sixteen years. It also prohibits the appearance of children as peddlers and beggars.

BLODGETT MEMORIAL HOME.

Eighth Annual Entertainment for a Harlem Charity.

The eighth annual entertainment for the benefit of the Blodgett Memorial Home of Grace Emmanuel Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was held last evening in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Miss Saidee Vere Milne, reader; the Misses Kleckhoefer, American trio; Mr. Vess L. Ossman, banjoist, and Mr. Harvey Christe, tenor, volunteered their services.

The home, which is for the benefit of the sick and poor children in Harlem, is located at Pleasantville, N. Y., and accommodates about seventy-five children.

To Reduce Railway Fares.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—Word reached here this morning that Charles T. Yerkes will introduce his new amended bill to-morrow, and is to have a hearing before the Joint Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate. The new bill asks an extension of the franchise for thirty-five years; a five-cent fare for the first twenty years, and after that 4 cents for ten years, and 3 cents for five years, and a governing commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works.

ANOTHER LUETGERT MURDER?

Chicago Packer Arrested for Wife Murder Suspected of a Crime Eighteen Years Ago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The arrest of Adolph Luetgert, President of the Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company, for the murder of his wife has recalled, and may lead to the investigation of a murder which took place eighteen years ago. At that time Luetgert was a saloon keeper and had a place of business at Clybourn and Webster Avenues. The victim was Hugh McGowan, whose only son, James McGowan, now resides at 58 Lewis Street.

The story as told by the latter is as follows:

On the night of Sept. 9, 1879, Hugh McGowan was missing form his home, which was then at the corner of B and Dominick Streets. He was sixty-four years old and a millwright. Though sometimes given to drink, it was contrary to all his habits to stay away from his family at night.

A search was immediately instituted, but no trace of him was discovered until the following day. Then he was found in Luetgert's barn with his head cut open and an immense plug of tobacco shoved down his throat. The body was propped up in a sitting posture.

Every circumstance attending the man's death indicated violence. Suspicion fell upon Luetgert. A Coroner's jury, made up of men who had lived near him for years, cleared him of the charge, and decided that "the deceased came to his death by apoplexy."

Not satisfied with this verdict, the son, James McGowan, who was then a youth of seventeen demanded a post-mortem examination. He chose a physician to represent him at the examination, and went with him into the Morgue. When he arrived, however, he found that the examination had already been made. His protests were unavailing, and later the body of his father was given to him for interment.

When James McGowan learned of Luetgert's arrest, he went to the police and told the story of his father's murder.

BANNIGAN CAUSES TROUBLE.

Makes Sensational Charges at a Meeting of the United States Rubber Company's Stockholders.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 18.—There was something of a sensation in the stockholders' meeting of the United States Rubber Company, held in the local factory of the company, on Burnett Street, to-day. There was a large attendance of stockholders. Joseph A. Bannigan, formerly President of the company, but who not long ago withdrew as a Director, caused the trouble. For some time his relations with the company have not been of the best. He was entitled to be present and speak, however, being a stockholder.

He asserted the cutting and slashing of prices had been started by the United States Rubber Company, and asserted if another 5 or 10 per cent. reduction was made all the profits would be used up. He warmly censured the Directors, and asserted that his factory at Woonsocket was discriminated against. He further charged his sons had been thrown out of employment by the Directors. Further than this, he is reported to have said that the price of his factory had been raised from $875,000 to $900,000 so that President Evans might make a big commission. He asserted that the commission was paid the President by the company. He also asserted that a commission in excess of $500,000 had been paid during the year to Holland & Co.

President Evans could hardly contain himself during the remarks, and was so angry when he arose that he could not talk. He flatly contradicted the charges made by Mr. Bannigan.

The election passed off quietly after the squall, and the old Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Bannigan and William Hill.

The Directors elected are Samuel P. Colt of Providence, R. I.; Robert D. Evans of Boston; James B. Fork, Charles R. Flint, J. Howard Ford, Robert M. Galloway, Charles Stewart Smith, William L. Trenholm, John D. Vermeule, and George E. Weed of New York City; Henry L. Hotchkiss and Charles L. Johnson of New Haven; M. C. Martin of New Brunswick, Frederick M. Shepard of East Orange, N. J., and Samuel N. Williams of Williamsport, Penn.

The report of the company showed: Assets, $41,093,053.51; liabilities, $41,002,918.55; surplus, $90,134.96; profits from operating plants, and dividends upon investments, $1,615,228.80; net income from commissions on sales of goods, $629,204.71.

Receiver for the Eastern Company.

TRENTON, May 18.—Vice Chancellor Reed this morning made an order appointing Charles Case permanent receiver of the Eastern Rubber Company.

FRANSTO RUN TO EARTH.

The Young Mexican Murderer Captured with His Sweetheart.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, May 18.—Macedona Fransto, the seventeen-year-old boy who murdered four persons here and then eloped with the daughter of a ranchman, has been captured in the mountains near Villatdama, State of Tamaulipas. The girl was with him.

The couple presented a sorry spectacle, as they had traveled over 100 miles across the rough country in their flight. They will be brought here for trial.

TO DEEPEN CHICAGO RIVER.

Chicago Trying to Draw Commerce by Lowering Pipes and Tunnels.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A resolution passed the City Council last night ordering an investigation of the means necessary to increase the depth of the Chicago River and lower the gas pipes and tunnels. The object of the resolution is to divert the commerce of Calumet River to the Chicago stream.

The marine interests of the city have suffered greatly owing to the low water over the tunnels used by the street-car companies. It is agreed that unless these are lowered, the river will be almost useless for boats, and the city greatly injured by the deflection of traffic to South Chicago, where the Calumet River is deep.

TO PROTECT SEAL LIFE.

Gen. Foster on His Way to England to Enter Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Gen. John W. Foster, the special agent of the Department of State, charged with the negotiations concerning the seal fisheries, left Washington to-night for New York, whence he will sail Wednesday on the Paris for England.

It is the purpose of Gen. Foster to expedite the negotiations with the British Government if possible by getting as near as he can to Downing Street, and in the same line he will extend his journey to St. Petersburg to deal directly with the Russian Government in the effort to secure joint arrangements looking to the adoption of additional protective measures to save seal life from extermination.

RESTAURANT KEEPER AMAZED.

Went Up Stairs and Found that the Roof Was Gone.

John J. Birney, a restaurant keeper, has lived for many months in a ramshackle house at 448 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. The Misses Emma and Mary Smith, elderly ladies of Belmont Avenue, permitted him to occupy the house free of rent. They recently sold the land to J. J. Phillips, who is going to erect a public hall on it. A. A. Van Winkle, a coal dealer, gave them two loads of coal for the old frame house, which he proposed to convert into kindling wood for sale to his customers.

While Birney and his family were serving their customers with dinner on the ground floor, Van Winkle's men began tearing up the roof. Birney went up stairs, and appeared amazed to find his roof gone and the house fast disappearing. He protested, and was told to get out. He appealed to Justice Hanna, and a constable came with a warrant and arrested Van Winkle. This left Birney in possession of the house. Van Winkle was arraigned on a charge of breaking and entering. The hearing was adjourned until Friday. Van Winkle gave bail.

Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, May 18.—Frank P. Mitchell of Washington to-day rented the cottage on Catherine Street of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., New York's Street Cleaning Commissioner. Col. Waring, not intending to spend the Summer here as usual, let his place to Hugh K. Norman, who sublets it to Mr. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will come to Newport as cottagers for the first time. Col. and Mrs. Waring will pass the Summer at some resort within easy access of New York.

MISS BRIGGS A GRADUATE

Daughter of the Well-Known Professor Receives Honors at Union Theological Seminary.

FIRST WOMAN SO TO SUCCEED

A Vigorous Address by President Hastings—Closer Relations of Science and Theology Invited at a Meeting of the Alumni.

For the sixty-first time the Union Theological Seminary held commencement exercises last night in the Adams Chapel, at the seminary buildings, Park Avenue and Seventieth Street, graduating a class of thirty-three members. The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the retiring President, presided, and at his right and left sat the members of the Faculty attired in their academic robes.

The speakers and theses were as follows: Walter Rockwood Ferris of New York on "The Ideal Ministry"; Robert Lyon Jackson of Minneapolis, Minn., "The Imperfection of Knowledge"; Asbury E. Krom of Oxford, Ohio, "Gain by Losing," and William Sawyer Spencer of Montpelier, Vt., "The Kingdom and the Prince."

President Hastings presented the diplomas to the graduating class, each member as the diploma was passed receiving continued applause from his friends present.

For the first time in the history of the seminary a young woman was one of the successful graduates. She was Miss Emilie Grace Briggs of this city, daughter of Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, a member of the Faculty of the seminary, now in Europe. Prof. Briggs came into prominence several years ago by reason of his trial for heresy by the General Assembly. Another of the graduating class was a native of Armenia, Hovhannes T. Torosyan.

The others receiving diplomas were: Sidney H. Barrett, J. Robert Beale, Conrad Bluhm, Emilie Grace Briggs, Robert T. Caldwell, Walter Rockwood Ferris, Azel H. Fish, Henry F. Hamlin, Homer W. Hildreth, Robert L. Jackson, Asbury E. Krom, James W. McDonald, David S. Muzzey, Thomas H. Preston, James W. Rain, Samuel W. Richardson, Edward E. St. John, Frank R. Shepard, Orville L. Sigafoos, William S. Spencer, John W. Stephens, Frederick J. Swift, Stephen L. Testa, John H. Thompson, Charles B. Toleman, Charles H. Topping, Hovhannes T. Torosyan, William H. Tower, Ernest L. Walz, Jr., Rawson Warren, Charles C. Watson, William E. Williams, and Alfred J. Wright.

Another feature of the commencement, first employed since the establishment of the seminary, was the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity on nine candidates. By special provision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the seminary was able to confer this degree on those who had successfully passed a rigorous examination for it. The nine who were entitled to the degree were Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, Walter Rockwood Ferris, Asbury E. Krom, David S. Muzzey, James W. Rain, Samuel W. Richardson, William S. Spencer, John H. Thompson, and Alfred J. Wright.

In his last public appearance as President of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Hastings, in an address of fervor, gave his charge to the graduates. "You are now," he said, "emancipated from the bondage of curriculum. You are teachers. Union Theological Seminary has done its best for you. Do your best for Union Seminary. She has fought for the liberty of scholarship, and has won a most important victory for all the future. The full magnitude of this victory cannot be understood at once.

"I do not ask an easy life for you. Stumblers stumble least on a rugged path. You are entering the true aristocracy, that aristocracy of noble men, who have done a noble work for God. Go where you can, do the most for men, not where you can get the most from men. Put your ideals so high and lofty that you may never reach them."

The commencement ended the three days' celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of the seminary.

Chisholm School Commencement.

The annual commencement exercises of Miss Eliza T. Chisholm's School for Young Ladies, which is located at Miss Chisholm's home, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, will take place at the Waldorf on Thursday, May 27, at 2 P. M. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, will preside, and thirty or forty members of the school, with their friends, will be present. The graduates will be Miss Bertha Mapes, Miss Ruth Cox, Miss Ruth Guernsey, Miss Lillian Baird, and Miss Lenda Hanks. Miss Hanks intends to enter Barnard College in the Fall.

Washington Lawn Party.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have completed arrangements for the lawn party to be held at the old Jumel Mansion, Washington Heights, May 22. The exhibition of relics of Revolutionary and Colonial times will be of great interest. John W. Vrooman, President of the Holland Society, will speak, as will in all probability Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Maud Morgan, with a chorus of sixty voices, will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," assisted by the Children of the American Revolution.

Learning How to Cook.

The New York Household Economic Association will hold a meeting in Studio 701 of the Carnegie Building Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting Friday will be open to every one desiring to attend.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Two performances of "The Circus Girl" will be given at Daly's Theatre to-day.

Fred Williams of the Lyceum Theatre has been engaged to stage the romantic melodrama "The Privateer" at the Star Theatre.

The Bijou Theatre will reopen Monday with the Bijou Comic Opera Company under the direction of Max Freeman. A change of bill will be made each week.

Fay Templeton writes from Paris that she has reduced her weight from 180 pounds to 140 pounds by gymnastic exercises and bicycling and is ready to return to America and again appear in public.

"The Tempest" will be given at the Harlem Opera House by Miss Rehan and Mr. Daly's company Saturday afternoon instead of "The Wonder," as has been previously announced. "The Wonder" will be acted Friday night only.

The Casino Roof Garden will open May 31 under the management of Messrs. Lederer & McLellan. The entertainment will consist of orchestral music under the direction of Gustave Kerker, and a ballet which will appear each night at the close of the regular performance in the theatre.

Julius Steger will not appear in the new review, "The Whirl of the Town," at the Casino. He remains under the management of Messrs. Lederer and McLellan, and will sail with Mr. Lederer on the Paris June 9. Mr. Lederer goes to England to witness the first production of a new comic opera which he will produce early next season and in which Mr. Steger will appear.

William H. Crane closed his road tour in Poughkeepsie on Saturday night. His season covered a period of thirty-two weeks, half of which time was spent in four cities Mr. Crane expressed himself yesterday as having been delighted with his tour, and said that "A Fool of Fortune" proved to be one of the greatest money-winners he ever had. It is said that many changes are to be made in the comedian's company next season.

A number of improved electric fans have been put in the Herald Square Theatre, and the managers say that when the cooling machinery is in full working order theatre-goers will not experience any discomfort in witnessing performances of "The Girl from Paris" during the hot Summer months. The two hundredth performance of the piece will be reached Monday night, when silvered hand mirrors will be given away as souvenirs. Photographs will be given away at the matinée performance to-day.

At the close of the last act of "The Serenade" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, Henry Clay Barnabee and W. H. Macdonald of the Bostonians presented a gold-mounted baton to Victor Herbert, the composer, as a souvenir of the one hundredth performance of the comic opera. A detachment from the Twenty-second Regiment was present in the audience, which was a fairly large one. The engagement of the Bostonians closes Saturday.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Horsey—Buxton.

The Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when Miss Marion Van Nostrand Buxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ferdon Buxton of 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married to Mr. George Anstice Horsey, son of Samuel F. Horsey of Oyster Bay, L. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. K. Hall, D. D., of Newburg, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Church. The bride wore a gown of white satin, her tulle veil being caught with a sunburst of diamonds. Miss Marion Needham of White Plains, N. Y., attended the bride as maid of honor. Miss Anna Brewster, Miss Constance Dickey, and Miss Mary Weller of Newburg were bridesmaids. Mr. Walter G. Buxton, a brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Robert F. Horsey, Mr. Ferdon Buxton, Mr. Frederick Ludlam, Dr. C. M. Root, Mr. L. K. Scudder, and Mr. Stephen R. Hewlett. A reception followed the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, and the couple left at midnight on their honeymoon trip.

Among those who attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitmark of Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Judson B. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Hawks of Boston, Mrs. Isaac Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Whitlock, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Betts.

Parsons—Brush.

NEW HAVEN, May 18.—Miss Bertha De Forest Brush and the Rev. Edward Lambe Parsons, Yale '89, now of Menlo Park, Cal., were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Prof. and Mrs. George J. Brush, 14 Trumbull Street. Prof. Brush is Dean of Yale Sheffield Scientific School.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale and the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, performed the marriage ceremoney. Herbert Parsons, Yale '90, now of New York, was best man, and Miss Elizabeth Brush, the bride's sister, was maid of honor.

Only intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons witnessed the ceremony. James O'Brien Johnson, assistant pastor of Grace Church, New York, and Gifford Pinchot and Harry Mosele, also of New York, classmates of Mr. Parsons, were among those present.

Bong—Beckwith.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., May 18.—At the Church of the Holy Cross here at noon today Maud De La Foree Beckwith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dyer Beckwith, was married to William Boag of Washington. The church was decorated beautifully with cut flowers and palms. The bride wore a gown of white silk.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding reception for the relatives and intimate friends was held at the residence of the bride's parents. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Boag will be at home during May and June at 1749 Madison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The groom is a young actor in Crané's company, playing "A Fool of Fortune."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Charles Erlenkoetter.

Col. Charles Erlenkoetter, a prominent resident of Hoboken, died suddenly at his home, 949 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday, from heart failure.

Col. Erlenkoetter was born in 1847 in Cologne, Germany, where his father published a weekly newspaper. He came to this country in 1864, but did not make his home in Hoboken until a year later. He enlisted in the State militia in 1870, and was afterward Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, which became the Second when the militia was reorganized by consolidation. He was engaged in the printing business at 83 and 85 White Street, this city. In politics he was an independent Democrat. He was a member of the Assembly in 1894 and was a member of the present Common Council of Hoboken.

For twelve years he was President of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, one of the oldest organizations in the State, and upon his retirement several months ago a loving cup was presented to him by his associates. He was also a member of the Quartet Club and of the Germania Riding Club. He was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE R. MORRISON, Surrogate of Salem County, N. J., died yesterday afternoon. He was sixty-six years of age. He had been Surrogate for twenty years.

WILLIAM K. BAKER, President of the Chapin National Bank of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday afternoon. He was one of the most prominent men

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Building.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES
FOR
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC
First Mortgage Bonds.

A meeting of the holders of United States Trust Company Certificates for Chicago and Northern Pacific Bonds, deposited under the agreement of December 5th, 1893, will be held at ROOM NO. 60, 45 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1897, AT 11:30 A. M., for the ratification of the settlement made between the Bondholders' Committee and the Managers of the Northern Pacific Reorganization, and FOR THE ADOPTION OF A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION, and for action on such other matters as may come before the meeting.

By the provisions of the Bondholders' agreement the adoption of a Plan of Reorganization requires the assent of 70% in interest of the certificate holders. It is therefore important that the vote of every certificate holder should be recorded at this meeting. Blank proxies for use at this meeting may be obtained from the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., or from the Secretary of the Committee.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
GEO. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St.
New York, May 11th, 1897.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 28th, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

OHIO 6 P. C. LOANS FOR SALE.

$100,000	Mtge. TOLEDO Business Property,		6%
8,800	" LIMA	"	6%
8,000	" DAYTON	"	6%
100,000	" TOLEDO	"	5%

GILT EDGE LOANS.
H. A. WELCH, Agent, 38 Wall Street.
For 30 years Cashier of an Ohio Bank.
Best of references furnished.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but strong.

The market was again exceedingly dull yesterday, but there developed a tone of strength which resulted in a general advance throughout the list. In many stocks the improvement was considerable. The traders seemed more disposed to operate on the buying side than for some time recently, and there was evidently a good deal of covering done by the shorts.

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The day's transactions amounted to only a little over 130,000 shares, but the market was noticeably broader than of late. Chicago Gas led in activity, with St. Paul and Burlington closely following. In Chicago Gas there was considerable buying by inside interests, and under this lead quite a lot of short stock was covered. Some of the traders who have lately been active on the bear side, however, continued to supply all the stock wanted, and it was this selling that kept the price down and made it close with a gain of only one-quarter of 1 per cent. for the day. In fact, the buying and selling in Chicago Gas were so well matched that on transactions of nearly 18,700 shares the stock fluctuated within the limits of a single point.

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Burlington and Quincy scored an advance for the day of 1¼ points. A great deal of the buying was done by a prominent house which sold considerable of the stock a few days ago at somewhat lower figures. In some quarters the operations of this firm were calculated at 9,000 shares. St. Paul was strong on buying by foreign houses and a covering of shorts. The good statement of earnings for the second week of May was the important bull card.

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In the early dealings Jersey Central showed much weakness, selling down to 74⅞, the lowest point yet touched in this decline. Although there was a substantial rally at the close, yet the stock throughout the day showed a significant weakness and lack of support. The recuperative power of Jersey Central is well shown by the fact that after a decline of 25 points, to 76¼, the stock rallied but 7 points—a gain which was quickly lost, and the downward tendency again made evident.

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It is quite plain to every Wall Street observer that there is in the market at the present time a short interest that is disposed to wait and do nothing, and, on the other hand, a long interest, equally large, if not larger, that shows but few symptoms of nervousness and an evident confidence in an upward movement in prices shortly to materialize. The trading element—the only element in Wall Street at the present time—is about equally divided between the long and the short side, the bulls believing that stocks are close to their turning point, the bears cynically contending that still lower prices must prevail. Both parties have about expended their strength and are waiting for further developments. The fractional fluctuations from day to day come only from the small operations of stock market scalpers.

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Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾ and $3,000 do, coupon, at 112½@112⅝.

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In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 64⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	National Lead	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Quin.	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
C., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	¼	St. L. & San Fran.	½
C. C. C. & St. L.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2⅜
Consol Gas	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Del., L. & Western	⅝	Southern pf.	⅛
Gen. Electric	⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Union Pacific	1
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Mo. Pacific	½	Western Union	⅝

Stocks Declined.

American Express	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1
Brook. Union Gas	1⅜	Lake Shore	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	3	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Or. R. & Nav. 4s	1¼	St. P. & Omaha con.	1⅜
Peo., D. & E. 2d t. r.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st B.	3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3⅜ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,396,124; balances, $5,985,878; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $854,468.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The money market yesterday continued without feature. In all departments the same conditions prevailed as heretofore. Time money was fairly active, without change of rates. The commercial paper market was without change, and time money continued to show little beyond stagnation.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 75⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 45⅞. Declined—Reading, ¼, to 9¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 101½. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 55¼, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12⅜, and do first preferred at 29½. British consols advanced ¼, to 113⅛, for money, and 3-16, to 113 9-16, for the account.

American eagles quoted at 76s 5½d, an advance of 1d. Bar gold quoted at 77s 11¼d, a decline of ¼d. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 85c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 190.75, in Lisbon at 50, and in Rome at 105.15. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand increased 13,320,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,280,000 marks, other securities decreased 19,760,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 37,660,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,676,676, against $8,535,473 in the preceding week, and $8,095,384 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $146,889,278, against $142,826,743 in the corresponding period last year.

TARIFF ALL IMPORTANT.

In talking yesterday of the stock market outlook, Mr. Charles C. Edey of the Stock Exchange house of Charles C. Edey & Sons said:

"With almost every one else, I believe that this tariff agitation must be disposed of before we can see improvement of any kind. It is simply unreasonable to expect better things until we get that question out of the way. I think every one realizes that. We certainly cannot hope to see better business here in Wall Street or better prices as long as there is depression throughout the country. And as every one who is at all conversant with the business situation knows, trade will continue to stand still as long as there is an uncertainty hanging over it.

"I don't mean to say that a settlement of the tariff question is all that is needed to cure our ills. The tariff is only one of a great many questions that must be disposed of before we shall be really healthy again. But just at the present time it is an all-important matter, and to settle it would be the first step in the right direction. There can be no doubt that general business will improve just as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law. And improvement in general business will mean advances in security values and more activity here in Wall Street. Give us one favorable development and we can wait a while for the other necessary changes.

"It has been asked why Wall Street does not go ahead and discount the improvement which will result from a final disposition of this tariff tangle, inasmuch as generally better times are everywhere expected to follow. In my opinion, it is simply because Wall Street dosn't know and feels itself incompetent even to guess by purchasing stocks. Wall Street doesn't know and feels itself incompetent even to guess how soon the tariff will be disposed of. It is a question whether Congress will get through in a month or in several months. And Wall Street does not seem to be disposed to guess at the time and back its guess by purchasing stocks.

"I realize full well that after the tariff is disposed of we are to have the financial question. And I have no doubt that when Congress does begin to discuss the currency there will be even more hesitation in the business community than there is now. I think that the country generally considers the currency a more vital question than the tariff, and when it does come under consideration I think there will be more apprehension than now. But I doubt very much if we will have the financial matter brought up in Congress before the end of the year, and in the interim between the settlement of the tariff and that time I believe we will see considerable improvement. Wall Street has been seeing hard times for several years now, and from the law of reaction, if from nothing else, there should come a period of betterment.

"All these legislative attacks on capital, this granger legislation, has had a most depressing effect on the country at large and on Wall Street in particular. Such laws as we have had passed in the last six months have naturally made capital nervous and indisposed to lay itself open to any further onslaughts. That has been one of the greatest influences against a stock market advance. We have had too much legislation—too much for our own good. And the worst of it is that almost all of this superfluous legislation has been diametrically opposed to progress."

THE COAL TRADE.

The Coal Trade Journal of to-day will say:

The market for anthracite has been fairly active in the past week, and there is the possibility of more strength to the trade under the business-like management, which prevails at the present time, in the keeping of the supply within the demand. It is well known that the facilities for the production of anthracite are far beyond any possible requirements, and there are other fuels in competition therewith, so that an extortionate price is not possible, in spite of the howling of the ill-informed. During the past year there were great fluctuations in the price list for this coal, but as the several issues of this journal showed there was not so much tonnage sold at the higher price, and the net result of the year was but a few cents per ton in excess of the result for the year preceding, and on a less tonnage.

At the Eastward the market for anthracite has been fairly good; the dealers are purchasing very slowly and cautiously. Bituminous market is very narrow, and there are few people who have not already bought their supply for the year; prices continue low and unprofitable.

One of the features of interest to a large and important element in the coal trade of the country is the freeing of the Monongahela navigation from tolls. Probably within two weeks, unless there is an unexpected hitch, the Government will have acquired ownership of the locks and dams of the Monongahela Navigation Company, and will make them free to commerce, thus realizing a project for which the coal operators and rivermen in Western Pennsylvania have been working for many years.

Coal at the head of the lakes on May 1 aggregated 233,465 tons of both grades, the amount of soft coal in stock being 136,943 tons, and of hard, 96,522 tons. A year ago the amount of coal on the docks was 220,000 tons. Trade during the past season was none too satisfactory, and very few of the companies were able to declare liberal dividends as a result of the year's business. So little satisfaction was there in the soft coal trade that the pooling thereof is to be discontinued this year, for prices have been cut by the people supposed to uphold them.

SPEAKING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco insiders are not disposed to say much regarding recent developments adverse to the company. About all that they will say is that the litigation in Illinois will be carried into the higher courts and pushed until the last resource is exhausted. They state that they have no intention of disobeying the law as construed by Judge Gibbons, but intimate that they will be able to transact just as much business in Illinois as heretofore, even under the decision. There is a rumor in the Street to the effect that the internal dissensions in the Tobacco Company are not by any means over with yet, and it is hinted that unless one or two interests come to time there will be a substantial decline in the price of Tobacco stock. However, Wall Street has learned to place absolutely no dependence in rumors of any sort regarding probable movements in Tobacco.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO WAR.

Slurs, criticisms, and attacks continue to fall with surprising regularity upon the heads and shoulders of the Baltimore and Ohio managers without any apparent effect upon them. They seem to roll off like the proverbial water from a duck's back. For months the bondholders, under the lead of Baltimore interests, have been saying and writing and publishing all manner of things of Messrs. Cowan and Murray, but those gentlemen have diligently pursued the even tenor of their ways. For months the various other competing railroads have charged the Baltimore and Ohio with cutting rates and resorting to all sorts of mean devices to steal business, but the latter road has made no answer other than to point to its increasing traffic. Now comes the report of Experts Patterson and Corwin, who state that they have learned nothing about Baltimore and Ohio's finances in their investigation, and intimate that the road is enabled to keep its business going only by the protection of Maryland courts and the perpetual issuance of receivers' certificates. If the receivers of the road continue to maintain their policy of silence and to scorn this latter attack as they have done former ones there will probably be another howl among the management's opponents and more grief over wasted ammunition.

AMERICANS BETTER ABROAD.

The more favorable attitude of London toward American stocks yesterday occasioned the local bulls much elation of spirit. In the New York market the reported cessation of hostilities in the East had but little effect, but in London and on the Continent there was a general advance in prices. The peaceful tone of President McKinley's Cuban relief message was also favorably commented upon abroad, and was probably the most important influence toward improvement in American stocks in the London market.

MINING MEN INDIGNANT.

Wall Street men interested in Colorado and other Western mining schemes are much alarmed over the recent Supreme Court decision which sets forth the rights of tunnel companies. As it is now understood, this decision gives the company projecting and owning a tunnel through a mining region practically unlimited right—the privilege to bore where it pleases and carry away and sell all the ore it happens to find. The various tunnel companies are jubilant, but the mining men are giving voice to indignant protests, while the Colorado newspapers are again rising in their puny might and saying nasty things about the Supreme Court of the United States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	67
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 6s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	70	72
Hoboken Ferry 5s	100	102
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	92	92¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	58	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	94½	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110⅜
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	104	106
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	42	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	313	314
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅛
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	138	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	80	88

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 377,011.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,552,417
Exports in same period	18,021,350
Net exports	$11,468,933
Net imports, 1896	9,654,308
Net exports, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports, 1893	51,493,581

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .09, 400 shares Crede and Cripple Creek at .04, 200 Chrysolite at .11, 200 Gould and Curry at .20, 600 Leadville at .08, 200 Mexican at .42, 500 Mollie Gibson at .16, 500 Pharmacist at .11, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .40.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Leather Man'f's	175
Am. Exchange	168	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	225	Manhattan	220
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Market & Fulton	200
Central National	160	Mechanics'	185
Chase National	400	Mercantile	165
Chatham	280	Merchants'	141
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Ex.	114
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	440
Commerce	207	National Union	201
Continental	180	New Amsterdam	200
Corn Exchange	285	New York	230
East River	135	Ninth National	101
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	177
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	175	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	110
Hanover	325	Tradesmen's	97
Hudson River	155	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the Mercantile and Seaboard National Banks will be found in an adjoining column.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 214 of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $18,430,000 paid in dividends to date, payable June 1 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close May 25.

The new securities of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company are now ready to be delivered by the Central Trust Company to the holders of its receipts for the deposit of the old securities of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company in the proportion mentioned in the plan of reorganization.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 18.—Montana easily was the feature, and it developed continued strength, rising from 122½ at the close yesterday to 124⅜, and gaining strength as the day advanced, closing at 124½. One-eighth of 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 125 to-day; one-quarter of 1 per cent. to call it at 124½, also to-day. Butte was up ½, at 17½, and Centennial ⅝, at 6¾, closing at 6½. Other copper shares were neglected, but strong, Tamarack gaining 2, to 124. Pioneer Gold reappeared, rising ½, to 3¾, with one-eighth of 1 per cent. bid to call it at 4 for ten days. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy gained ¾, to 74, at the close. Bell Telephone was 1 lower, at 230.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	212	213
Boston & Lowell	212	...
Boston & Maine	...	160
Boston & Providence	284	...
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards	101	101¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	105
Fitchburg pf.	92½	...
Old Colony	177	177½
Oregon Short Line	15½	16
West End	76¾	77
West End pf.	...	93

Mining Companies.

Aetna (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	...	.90
Arnold	2⅞	3¼
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	...	.15
Boston & Montana	124	124¼
Butte & Boston	17½	17¾
Calumet & Hecla	370	375
Centennial	6¼	6½
Franklin	11	...
Gold Coin Mines	4⅞	4½
Kearsarge	15½	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	...	6½
Osceola	30½	30¾
Pioneer, (gold)	3⅜	3⅞
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	11	13
Tamarack	123½	124
Tamarack, Jr.	15½	17
Tecumseh	1½	2¾
Wolverine	9½	10

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	229½	230
Dominion Coal	10	10½
Dominion Coal pf.	85	...
Eastman Car Heater	...	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	147	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20¾	...
Mexican Telephone	...	.75
New England Telephone	107	...
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18¾
United States Oil	11½	11¾
Westinghouse Electric	22	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50½	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8¾	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¾	15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Aside from an advance of 2 points in Electric Storage Battery common, there was no special feature to the local market to-day. Business was on a limited scale, and there was no important change in prices. Union Traction was in somewhat better demand, on reports of increasing earnings. The railway list was dull and featureless. Lehigh Valley was neglected, while the price of Reading fluctuated between narrow limits. The decision in the Poughkeepsie Bridge case had no effect upon Reading. Pennsylvania held strong at 52, American Railway Electric Light at 6, and Marsden preferred at 60. The closing was dull and featureless at the following figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¾	23½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52
Reading	9 1-16	9¼
Reading 1st	19⅞	20 1-16
Reading 2d	11 13-16	11 15-16
Reading gen.	80⅝	81
Electric & People's 4s	69⅝	70
Metropolitan Traction	104¾	105¼
Philadelphia Traction	69½	69½
Baltimore Traction	19⅝	19½
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	13⅝	13⅞
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	31¼	31⅝
United Gas Improvement	72¼	72½
Electric Storage	18	18½
Electric Storage pf.	19	19½
American Railway Electric	5¼	5⅝
Pittsburg Traction	7⅝	8
Pittsburg Traction pf.	37¾	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The local traders seem to be quite sure that the Cable properties will get what they are after at Springfield. City Railway to-day was in demand at 215 and West Chicago brought 98. A new bill will be introduced in the Senate, which will purpose to give the lines franchises for thirty years.

West Chicago opened at 97½, sagged off to 96⅞, and recovered to 98, closing at 97⅝. The general list was stagnant, save for some activity in Chicago Brewing at 34@34⅜, and Alley "L," which sold at 46, a point higher than the last quotation. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Straw Board	21½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co.	9
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co. pf.	...
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	43½
Chi. City Railway	215
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	135⅝
Lake St. Elevated	13
Int. Packing Co.	22
Int. Packing Co. pf.	41
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Co.	105½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	215
Street's W. S. C. Line	13½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	97⅝
Lake St. Ele. T. ctfs.	11
Chi. Edison	114
So. S. Ele. Ry.	42¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.20	.21
Belcher	.20	.20
Best & Belcher	.56	.55
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.10	.11
Challenge Con.	.21	.21
Chollar	.75	.68
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.23
Gould & Currie	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	...	.75
Julia	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Keystone	.38	.38
Occidental Con.	.09	.09
Ophir	.91	.91
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.49	.46
Savage	.31	.31
Sierra Nevada	.40	.42
Union Con.	.35	.35
Utah Con.	.04	.06
Yellow Jacket	.27	.26

Silver bars, 61; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.02½	.03½
Anaconda	.31½	.31½
Argentum	.15	.15½
Blue Bell	.03	.03½
Consolidated	.07	.07
Elkton	.83⅝	.83⅝
Gibson	.13½	.14½
Golden Fleece	.30	*.30
Grouse	.04½	.04½
Isabella	.33⅝	.33⅝
Jefferson	.08	.08
Pharmacist	.09	.09
Portland	.47½	.47½
Rosa	.06½	.06½
Union	.13⅝	.13⅝
Work	.06¼	.05¾

*Asked.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1897.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
($1.25 per share)
upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable on and after May 31, 1897, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1897.

All dividends will

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 18, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	11	1	American Cotton Oil..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....
112¾	114	217	American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	—1
10⅜	10⅝	100	American Spirits Mfg.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
28⅜	29⅞	208	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
113¼	113⅝	11,047	American Sugar Refs.	113¼	114	113⅜	113½	+ ⅛
103¼	104⅞	198	Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	104	104	104	104	+1
	87½	35	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	87½	87¾	87½	87½	.....
71	71¼	1,676	American Tobacco....	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71⅝	+1⅝
102	104	25	American Tobacco pf..	103	103	103	103	.....
24½	26¼	2	Ann Arbor pf.....	24½	24½	24¼	24½	.....
10⅝	10¾	800	At., T. & S. F.....	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	1,235	At., T. & S. F. pf....	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
11½	11¾	400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	.....
105	106	500	Brooklyn Union Gas..	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¼	—1⅜
16⅜	16⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	15,050	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	73¾	74⅛	73¾	74⅛	+1⅛
81¾	81⅞	19,585	Chicago Gas.....	81¾	82⅛	81⅞	81⅝	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	10,880	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	73½	74¼	73¾	74	+ ⅛
132	132½	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	.....
104¾	105	545	Chicago & Northw....	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	8,890	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	63⅛	63	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
28½	29	200	C., St. P., M. & O....	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	.....
3½	4	20	C. & H. Canal in. pd.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
160½	161	250	Consolidated Gas Co.	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	105	2,102	Delaware & Hudson..	104⅝	104⅞	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
148⅝	150	200	Del., Lack. & Western	148¼	148¼	148¼	148⅝	+ ⅛
12	12¼	100	Erie	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅝	8,800	General Electric	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
82	82⅝	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	82	82	82	82	—1
23	23½	100	Laclede Gas.....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
78	80	10	Laclede Gas pf.....	80	80	80	80	.....
163½	164¼	840	Lake Shore	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	2,800	Louisville & Nashville.	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	3,240	Manhattan Con.....	84⅝	85½	84⅝	84⅞	+ ⅛
104½	105	200	Metropolitan Traction.	104⅝	106	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
95	97¼	10	Michigan Central.....	95	95	95	95	.....
10⅝	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11	11	11	11	.....
27¼	27½	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	26⅝	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅞	450	Missouri Pacific	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	1,702	National Lead Co.....	24⅛	25⅜	24⅛	24⅝	—1
93¼	94½	519	National Lead Co. pf.	92⅞	94	92⅞	94	+1¼
75¼	75⅞	14,921	New Jersey Central..	76¼	76⅝	74⅞	75⅞	+ ⅛
99½	100	565	New York Central.....	99½	99⅝	99¼	99¾	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	247	Norfolk & Western pf.	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+1⅛
4¼	4½	100	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	835	Northern Pacific pf...	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	1,444	Northern Pacific pf...	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	100	Ontario & Western....	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
47½	49¼	27	O. R. & N. pf.....	47	48	47	48	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	341	Pacific Mail	26¼	26½	23¼	26½	+ ⅛
46	50	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
157	157½	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜	.....
18⅛	18⅜	4,470	Reading	18¼	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	40⅛	1,460	Reading 1st pf.....	40	40	40	40	.....
23⅝	24	900	Reading 2d pf.....	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	4⅝	400	St. L. & S. F.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41½	42	601	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	39½	41¾	39½	41¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅞	2,120	St. Paul & Omaha.....	56	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15½	140	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Southern Railway.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
25⅞	26	900	Southern Railway pf..	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Standard R. & T.....	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
19⅛	19¼	250	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	9	750	Texas Pacific	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	.....
7¾	7⅞	5,498	Union Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
7	7½	100	United States Leather.	7	7	7	7	.....
54¾	54⅞	900	U. S. Leather pf.....	53⅝	54¾	53⅝	54¾	+1¼
12	13	20	United States Rubber.	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	.....
62	64	11	U. S. Rubber pf.....	64	64	61¾	61¾	.....
102½	104	200	Wells-Fargo Express..	102¾	102¾	102½	102½	.....
77⅜	77⅞	6,541	Western Union Tel....	77⅜	78	77	77⅞	+ ⅝
Sales.....		133,589						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000..... 79
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000..... 80½
50,000..... 80⅝
62,000..... 80½
169,000..... 80⅝
Adjustment 4s 15,000..... 45⅜
5,000..... 45½
10,000..... 45⅝
25,000..... 45⅝
Austin & N W 1st 9,000..... 84½
Brooklyn City 1st 2,000s3..... 115
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000..... 74⅜
6,000..... 74½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 19,000..... 111⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 11,000..... 90
Bur, C R & N 1st 10,000s2..... 108
Canada Southern 2d 1,000..... 106
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s 1,000..... 94½
Cent of N J gen 5s 3,000..... 109⅞
7,000..... 110
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000..... 110
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 1,000..... 102
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000..... 78½
Chi, Bur & N 5s 500..... 104½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 4,000..... 118½
1,000..... 118⅝
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s 2,000..... 99½
Nebraska ext 4s 6,000..... 91⅝
10,000s20F..... 91⅞
10,000..... 91⅞
3,000..... 92
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 4,000..... 41⅜
1,000..... 41⅞
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000..... 105¼
2,000..... 105⅜
C, St P, M & O cons 5,000s3..... 132⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 6,000s10F..... 95⅜
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 7½
Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000..... 116½
Commercial Cable 4s 20,000..... 100¼
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 6,000..... 92
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000..... 107½
11,000..... 107⅝
5,000..... 107¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000..... 111⅜
1,000..... 111⅞
7,000..... 112
Total sales..... $1,284,000

E T, V & G 1st 1,000.....	109⅝	Oregon R & N 4s 30,000.....	84½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 9,000.....	100	Oregon Short Line 6s 6,000.....	117¾
Erie 1st con 7s 20,000.....	141	Trust Co certfs 31,000.....	116¼
Erie 4s prior bonds 20,000.....	88¼	1,000.....	116¼
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 30,000.....	88¼		
20,000.....	88⅜		
1,000.....	88⅝		
Gal Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000.....	74½		
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 3,000.....	112½		
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Tr Co certfs 5,000.....	88¼		
6,000.....	89		
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 9,000.....	12		
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000.....	70		
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 1,000.....	102½		
6,000.....	102¾		
L S & M So 1st reg 4,000.....	102½		
20,000.....	111⅜		
Pitt, Ft W & C 1st 1,000.....	68		
L S & M So 2d reg 6,000.....	123½		
Reading Co gen 4s 34,000.....	80⅞		
Gen Co gen 4s 10,000.....	116⅜		
Rome, W & Og cons 12,000.....	120		
Louis & Nash cons 21,000.....	103¾		
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000.....	52		
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 33,000.....	79⅝		
St L & S F 4s 5,000.....	64¾		
Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000.....	120¼		
St P, M & M 2d 9,000.....	120½		
Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000.....	105	St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s 1,000.....	106¾
Mich Cent cons 7s 3,000.....	116½		
Midland of N J 1st 1,000.....	117¼	St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000.....	130¾
Mil, L S & W 1st 2,000.....	131¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000.....	57½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 3,000s20F.....	102¼	2,000.....	57¾
Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s 1,000.....	120½	So Pac of N M 1st 10,000.....	105¾
Minn & St L con 5s 3,000.....	101⅜	Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000.....	89⅝
Mo, K & East 1st 1,000.....	90	1,000.....	89½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000.....	84	Standard R & T 6s 1,000.....	68¼
7,000.....	84¼	1,000.....	68¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000.....	66½	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 1,000.....	80
Morris & Essex con gtd 9,000.....	145½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000.....	89¼
Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000.....	120	15,000.....	89⅝
Nash, C & St L con 2,000.....	99	28,000.....	89½
N Y Cent ext 4s 10,000.....	103	7,000.....	89⅜
N Y Cent 1st coup 5,000.....	119⅞	Tex & Pac 2d inc 20,000.....	20½
N Y, C & St L 4s 12,000.....	103	1,000.....	20¾
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 2,000.....	104¾	2,000b3.....	21
N Y Cent ext 4s 10,000.....	103	Toi, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 14,000.....	70
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000.....	137	Union Pac 1st, 1897 12,000.....	103
1,000.....	138	U S Leather Co 6s 1,000.....	111
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 10,000.....	53½	Utah So ext 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,600.....	74⅜
2,000.....	53¼	Wabash 1st 5s 11,000.....	102
4,000.....	53½	5,000.....	102¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 500.....	88	1,000.....	102¾
6,000.....	87⅞	West Shore gtd 4s 2,000.....	108½
21,000.....	87⅞	1,000.....	108¼
10,000.....	88	1,000.....	108
7,000.....	88⅛	Registered 3,000.....	108
Nor Pac Term 1st 8,000.....	100	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000.....	29
7,000.....	102		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were on transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96		Den. & R. G. pf..	37¾	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111	D. M. & Ft. D....	9	13
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	75
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	Dul., S. S. & A..	2¾	4½
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	8
5s, r., 1904	113	113½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	110¾	111¼
5s, c., 1904	113	113½	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	Erie 2d pf.....	14	18
Currency 6s, 1898	101¾	..	Eighth Avenue....	..	325
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..	Erie Tel. & Tel...	45	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Gt. Nor. pf..	120	125
			G. R. & West..	30	40
Adams Express	148	152	G. B. & W., Deb., A.....	35	50
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & W., Deb., B.....	2	4¼
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63	Harlem.....	315	..
Am. Coal	110	120	Homestake Con.	35	40
Am. Coal Of pf..	51	54¾	Illinois Central.	93	94
Ann Arbor..	9	11	Iowa Central.....	5½	6½
At. & Pac.	..	¼	Iowa Central pf..	18	23
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	45
Bay State Gas..	8¾	9¼	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Kan. & Mich.....	3	6
Boston A. L. pf..	103	106	Keokuk & D. M..	2	4
Brooklyn R. T..	20	21	Lake Shore.....	190	193
Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝	L. E. & W. pf..	105	106½
Buff., R. & P..	20	30	L. E. & W. pf....	12½	14½
Buff., R. & P. pf..	55	56	L. E. & W. pf....	60	64
Bur., C. R. & N..	65	75	Long Island.....	41	48
Canada Southern..	46⅞	47¼	Mah. Coal R....	120	..
Canadian Pacific..	54¼	55	Mah. Coal R. pf..	100	115
Central Pacific....	8⅝	8¾	Md. Coal pf.....	40	60
Chi. & Alton....	150	154	Minn. S. M. certfs..	60	61½
Chi. & E. Ill....	40	50	Minn. & St. L....	16¾	18
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	95	98	Sixth Avenue.....	165	175
Chi. & N. W. pf..	154½	155	Third Avenue.....	150½	153
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	44½
Cleve. & Pitts....	160	170	Minn. Iron.....	43	45½
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅜	½	Mobile & Ohio....	17	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf..	1½	3	Morris & Essex..	163	166
Col. Fuel & Iron..	16¾	17½	Nat. Lin. Oil....	11	11
Col. F. & I. pf....	81	..	National Starch..	3	3½
Col., H. V. & T..	1⅞	2	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	50	58
Com. Cable.....	150	..	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	10	20
Consol. Coal.....	87	..	New Cent. Coal..	4	6
Den. & R. G.....	9¾	..	New England.....	..	37

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. & N. H.....	165	170
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25¼	27¼
N. Y., S. & W....	7⅞	7⅞
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	19½	20
Norfolk So.....	60	70
Nor. & West.....	10½	11½
Ohio Southern....	..	5
Ont. Mining.....	7⅜	10
Ore. R. & N.....	10	20
Ore. S. L., w. i..	10½	11½
Penn. Coal.....	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	½	1
Peo. & East.....	3	6
P., C. & St. L.	11¾	12¾
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	46	50
P., Ft. W. & C..	160	170
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.....	..	10
Rens. & Saratoga.	175	180
Rio G. W. pf....	30	38½
Rut. W. & O.....	11⅞	119
Second Avenue....	130	135
St. L. S. W.....	3⅜	3½
St. P. & Duluth..	15	22
St. P. & D. pf....	70	87
St. P., M. & M...	115	120
St. P. & O. pf....	133	145
Sil. Bull. certfs..	61½	61½
Sixth Avenue.....	165	175
Third Avenue.....	150½	153
Tol. & Ohio Cent..	150	175
Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	70
U. P., D. & G....	1½	1⅝
U. S. Express.....	38	42
Wabash pf.....	5	5½
Wabash pf.....	12⅞	13½
West. Union Beef.	5½	6½
W. & L. E.....	1	1½
W. & L. E. pf....	2¾	3½
Wis. Central.....	1	1¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,653,217
Gold reserve	145,506,235
Net silver	22,796,580
United States notes in the Treasury	34,665,349
Treasury notes of 1890	26,707,470
Total receipts this day	963,945
Total receipts this month	19,090,795
Total receipts this year	206,687,081
Total expenditures this day	949,080
Total expenses this month	19,840,000
Total expenditures this year	353,603,882
Deposits in National banks	16,796,497
Treasury receipts: National bank notes received for redemption	306,383
Government receipts from internal revenue	208,817
Customs	678,774
Miscellaneous	$1,352

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

Sixty-seven shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company of Stapleton, S. I., $1,000 each, at 42½ per cent.; 50 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each, at 54 per cent.; 100 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each, at 58 per cent.; 10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, at 534 per cent.; 60 shares American Grocery Company second preferred, $100 each, at $16 for the lot; $800 New York Retail Grocers' Union second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1903, at 15 per cent.; 10 shares Standard National Bank, $100 each, at 100 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	10½	10½	10½	10½
8	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	28	28	28	28
9,640	Am. Sug. Refs...	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅜
120	Am. Tobacco.....	70½	70½	70¼	70½
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
2,860	Chicago Gas.....	81¾	82⅜	81¾	82
1,860	C., R. I. & P.....	63⅜	63½	63¼	63¼
6,370	C., B. & Q.....	73⅝	74⅛	73¼	74
8,000	C., M. & St. P..	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛
80	C., S. P., M. & O.	55⅞	56¼	55⅞	56⅛
8,900	Cent. of N. J....	76½	76⅝	74⅞	75⅞
810	Del. & Hudson....	103⅝	104⅞	103⅝	104⅝
780	Gen. Electric....	29½	29⅝	28¾	29⅛
1,830	Louis. & Nash...	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45⅛
260	Manhattan	85⅜	85⅜	84½	84⅝
110	N. Y. Central....	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
120	Nor. Pac. pf.....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
780	Reading	18½	18½	18	18⅛
50	Tenn. C. & I.....	10½	10½	10	10¼
630	Union Pac.....	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛
2,420	West. Union.....	77⅛	77⅞	77	77⅛
40,808					

BONDS.

$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
8,000	Nor. Pac. 3s.....	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s.....	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
8,000	Texas Pac. 2d....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
$24,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
24 week May....	$446,000	$404,000	$322,000
From Jan. 1....	6,681,963	7,503,657	5,228,036
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week May....	$52,761	$47,616	$51,850
From July 1.....	3,339,785	2,856,944	2,535,277
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF—			
Mileage	523	359	236
2d week May....	$43,098	$13,408	$9,107
From Jan. 1....	626,482	223,715	187,717
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week May....	$10,068	$5,522	$4,434
From Jan. 1.....	137,293	96,048	71,019
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
2d week May....	$253,952	$179,721	$176,490
From Jan. 1.....	4,889,125	3,645,537	3,420,810
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week May....	$124,498	$85,956	$82,579
From Jan. 1.....	2,016,803	1,705,778	1,596,343
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	379
2d week May....	$32,332	$31,236	$27,566
From July 1.....	1,714,476	1,788,534	1,581,556
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage.	2,197	2,060	2,023
2d week May....	$192,481	$161,001	$165,913
From July 1.....	10,483,813	9,877,069	10,237,898
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
2d week May.....	$47,800	$46,900	$46,500
From July 1.....	2,087,980	2,120,980	1,868,881
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,168	6,148
2d week May....	$521,381	$506,433	$464,069
From July 1.....	20,469,134	28,868,917	28,880,604
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—		1897.	
2d week May		$43,098	Inc. $29,605
From Jan. 1.....		626,482	Inc. 402,767
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	918
2d week May....	$82,039	$90,459	$81,483
From July 1.....	3,621,098	3,775,975	3,424,731
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for April—			
Gross earnings...	51,052	40,407	31,510
Operating ex.....	24,487	28,053	18,592
Net earnings....	26,564	12,354	12,918
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	481,643	403,759	284,474
Operating ex.....	283,798	224,811	175,819
Net earnings....	247,845	178,948	108,901
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for April—			
Gross earnings...	1,057,655	1,217,277	1,186,308
Operating ex.....	802,137	851,172	905,237
Net earnings....	255,518	366,105	281,071
Fixed charges....	278,868	271,173	276,893
Deficit	18,350	*94,932	*4,178
Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings...	4,880,495	4,841,332	4,553,512
Operating ex.....	3,422,419	3,382,917	3,722,005
Net earnings.....	958,076	1,008,415	831,477
Fixed charges....	1,088,147	1,096,752	1,057,589
Deficit	130,071	88,337	226,142

*Surplus.

The receiver of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville reports to the United States Court for April: Receipts, $148,563; disbursements, $169,744; cash on hand, $2,779.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES RUBBER report for the year ending March 31:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Surplus March 31, 1896...	410,014		
Less div. on com. Feb. 15, 1897....	403,320		
Balance ...	$6,694		
Profit plants and dividends from investments.	1,614,228		
Net from commission on sales..	629,204		
Total	$2,243,433	$2,632,938	$2,930,243
All expenses.	243,822	293,148	213,873
Balance ..	$1,999,611	$2,339,790	$2,716,370
Div. pfd. July and Jan....	1,552,040	1,552,040	1,552,040
Balance ...	$447,571	$787,750	$1,164,330
Surplus as above	6,694	876,218	
Total	$454,265	$1,663,968	
Depreciation	364,130	1,253,954	
Surplus ...	$90,135	$410,014	

The balance sheet of March 31:

Assets.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Cash on hand.	$505,022	$448,505	$119,000
Bills receivable	998,849	766,061	974,130
Merchandise.	2,574,749	729,209	783,722
Investments.	39,014,432	39,183,934	38,677,108
Total	$41,093,053	$41,157,711	$40,352,862
Liabilities.			
Accounts payable	$441,653	$311,339	$110,144
Preferred stock	19,400,500	19,400,500	19,400,500
Common stock	20,166,000	20,166,000	20,166,000
Due Cos. for merchandise	994,764	869,856	.....
Total	$41,002,918	$40,747,696	$39,676,644
Surplus	90,134	410,014	876,217

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORRIS LEWENTHAL.—An attachment has been obtained against Morris Lewenthal, manufacturer of ladies' skirts and waists at 29 Lispenard Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $490, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company for merchandise. Mr. Lewenthal was sold out by the Marshal last Friday.

JOHN F. DELURY.—David J. Lees has been appointed receiver for John F. Delury, tailor, formerly at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, whose assignment was set aside a month ago by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court in proceedings brought by Gruber & Bonynge for J. W. Goddard & Sons and three other creditors.

THE SMITH & STEVENS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Smith & Stevens Manufacturing Company, woodenware, formerly at 81 Murray Street, show liabilities of $11,531; nominal assets of $219, and actual assets of $10, in outstanding accounts. The company made an assignment on April 15, but had been winding up the business since May, 1896.

LOUIS MAYER.—Louis Mayer, manufacturer of picture frames at 414 Broadway, has given chattel mortgages on his stock and machinery to seven persons, aggregating about $9,000. He has sent a circular to his creditors that owing to accumulation of old and unsalable stock and difficulty in collecting accounts, he has been unable to meet his payments promptly, and has been compelled to protect those who made loans to him by giving them chattel mortgages. He claims that if not pressed too hard the general creditors will not suffer any loss. He has been in business since 1881, and has claimed a capital of $20,000.

AARON ROSENZWEIG.—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions against Aaron Rosenzweig, manufacturer of tin ware and gas stoves at 610 Water Street, from Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind for $2,017, one in favor of the State Bank for $517, and the other in favor of Jessie Rosenzweig for $1,494. Mr. Rosenzweig has been in business since 1870, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for many years past. Mr. Cohn said that the Marshal had gone in ahead on a claim of Joseph Allen, and that Mr. Rosenzweig

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Yesterday's Transactions in the Auction Room.

D. H. Scully has sold for a Mrs. Ludeke to Mrs. T. T. Lynch the five-story brown-stone-front flat 320 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Mrs. M. E. Cox for about $64,000 the two five-story flats 75 and 77 West One Hundred and Second Street, 46 by 100.11.

Edmund Coffin has sold the two four-story dwellings 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, 50 by 98.9. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of an eight-story business building.

Of the fifty-one lots at Riverdale and Mosholu offered yesterday at public auction in the Trinity Building salesroom by Philip A. Smyth, only sixteen were sold. Three lots forming a triangular tract of 27.2 by 111.1 by 169, at the northwest corner of Newton and Faraday Avenues, were sold to John F. Doyle for $1,680. An irregular plot on the west side of Sylvan Avenue equivalent to about two city lots brought $500. Lots in Park View Avenue were sold for from $200 to $460 and on Fieldston Avenue for $325 each.

In the same salesroom D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold at executor's sale to W. H. Keogh for $33,000 the six-story brick factory 458 and 460 Tenth Avenue, 49.4 by 100; also to John Yule for $3,000 the two-story frame dwelling 60 Sound View Street, New Rochelle, the lot 147 x 100. In foreclosure of the plaintiffs, H. D. and R. Carter, for $4,550, the lot Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.9; also in foreclosure to the plaintiff, H. P. Bartlett, for $16,500, the five-story brick flat 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in partition to George Bliss for $19,200 the three-story brick factory 53 Wooster Street, 18 by 75; also, to Lowenfeld & Prager for $12,450, the three-story frame dwelling 151 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2.

At 59 Liberty Street—Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at executor's sale to Annie F. Davidson for $55,000 the two-story brick stable 600 to 606 Seventh Avenue, 100.4 by 131, leasehold, together with the two-story brick and frame buildings 207, 209, and 211 West Forty-second Street, at rear of above, 60 by 100.4.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, Avenue A, north side, Lots 74 and 72, map of new village of Jerome, formerly William's Bridge, 50 by 125. Due on judgment, $2,558.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, First Avenue, south side, Lots 70 and 84 on map of new village of Jerome, 25 by 250. Due on judgment, $1,204.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 1,094 and 1,096 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bristow Street, each 25 by 100, three-story frame flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 261 and 263 Hudson Street, west side, 286 feet south of Spring Street, each 25 by 65, two three-story brick houses, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 33 Morton Street, north side, 80 feet west of Bedford Street, 23.6 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 170 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story and basement light stone and brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 89 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,840.

By James T. Boyd, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Charles Goeller, referee, 123 to 129 Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 99.11 by 90, four five-story brick flats, with store in 129.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 173, 175, and 177 West Fourth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.3, three five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,557.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 330 West Eighteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 79.6; Monks & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, owners; Thomas Kissach of 2,613 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, with store, 26.5 by 79.7; Valentine Mills of 39 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Charles Fauerbach of 407 Hancock Street, Long Island City, architect; cost, $9,000.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 189.4 feet east of First Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 31.8 by 89.11; Mrs. Mary L. Dolan of 2,364 First Avenue, owner; Henry Andruss, Jr., of 512 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 145 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80; Muller & Krabo of 499 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owners; Adolph Balschun, Jr., of 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Terrace View Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of Jansen Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 42; S. L. Berrian of King's Bridge, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 38; R. W. Thoman of 1,978 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,200.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.8 by 52; same owner and architect; cost, $3,800.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 48.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.8 by 52; same owner and architect; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

No. 499 Sixth Avenue, to a two and three story frame dwelling, with store; Maria M. Bahrenburg of 489 Sixth Avenue, lessee; Kurtzer & Hohl of 5 South Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

East Broadway, southeast corner of Jefferson Street, to a five-story brick building for educational purposes; the Educational Alliance of 49 Lafayette Place, owner; Brunner & Tryon of 36 Union Square East, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 102 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone private dwelling; Mrs. M. T. Knowlton of 102 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; E. R. Tilton of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 245 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; James A. Byrne of 245 Third Avenue, owner; H. D. Dickinson of 1 and 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $250.

Fort George and Amsterdam Avenues, between One Hundred and Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Streets, to a one-story frame dining hall; John F. Schultheis, Jr., lessee; Julius Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 950 feet west of Main Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, John Cooter of Fordham Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Lincoln Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel; Herman Ohl, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 18.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 94.8 x146; Mark Ash and wife to Percival J. H. Whitehead ..

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 75 ft n of the centre of 159th St, 25.7x70x20.5x81.5; Edward Q. Payne and wife to C. C. Spielden $1

BROOME ST, n w corner of East St, 75x25; Edward Browne, referee, to Phillip Heipenshausen and others, covered sewer 18,650

BRYANT ST, n w corner of 172d St, 50x100; Augustus B. Carrington and wife to Nellie Rice 2,750

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 45 ft n of 86th St, 22.2x100; W. W. Judd, Jr., and wife to Frederick Beck 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 86th St, 125.10x100x irregular; Daniel Seymour to Thomas C. Edgar 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 124th St, 25x100; John H. Judge and wife to Clara C. Thayer 1

EDWARDS AV, n w s of 125th St, s e of Lathing St, 50x100; Robert W. Tolles and another to Catherine Tolles 720

GREENWICH ST, 812, 20.8x87; Charles Donohue, referee, to Mary Fitzgibbon ... 1,050

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, n e corner of 170th St, 76.7x83.1x75x98.5; Lewis S. Davis and wife to Edward Uhl 1

LOTS 18 and 19, block 25, map of block 26, and lots 1 to 3, block 20, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crozier to Jenny Cockburn 1

MOTT AV, w s, 150.9 ft n of 163d St, 30x113.9x103.2; Edward J. McClusky to Elizabeth E. McCluskY 1

MOTT ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100.6; Isaac Boehm to Adolph Wexler 1

NORTHWEST HALF of Old Mill Brook, w of the centre line and adjoining part of lot 40, map of East Village of Melrose; Henry L. Morris and another, trustee, to John McGavock and another 150

PLEASANT AV, 844, 25.3x76; Esther Lebowitz to Ignatz Kaufman 22,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 30x61.6x irregular; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to George Sepp 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 30.5 ft s of 118th St, 29.4x65.3x25x49.11; Kate Smith to Mattnew Callahan 24,500

WATER ST, 610; Aaron Rosenzweig and wife to Jacob Fleischhauer 500

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 178th St, 195.6x100.5x irregular; John H. Buckbee and wife to Isabella W. Buckbee and others 1

WEST 10TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Emily H. Moir, as executrix, to Emily H. Moir 45,000

10TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x46.8; Jordan L. Mott and wife to John E. Morton 1

19TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x46.8; John E. Morton and wife to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital 10,000

20TH ST, 234 West; Marie Lambert to William T. Laughlin 21,000

37TH ST, 15 West; Robert Seaman to Elizabeth Seaman 1

61ST ST, 43 East, 19x100.5; Sarah Cohen and others to Joseph Byk 1

64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.10x100.5; Angeline A. Bell to Mathilda Addison 1

66TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; William Mohr to Louis Frankenthaler ..... Exch.

68TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Louis Frankenthaler and wife to William Mohr ..... Exch.

72D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Marie A. Stearns to Abraham Levy 5

72D ST, 428 East; Meyer Ulmann and wife to Sigmund Cohn 11,500

73D ST, 52 East, 22x102.2; Henry Goodkind and wife to Bertha Hammel 44,500

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100.2x100x102.2; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence P. True 100,000

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Charles F. Cortelyou to Maria W. Andrews and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; James T. Cortelyou and wife to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; George B. Cortelyou and wife to same 1

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Maria W. Andreas, individually and as executrix, and another to Joseph Hamershlag 52,000

104TH ST, 318 East, 22x90; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Charles F. Ramadell 1,000

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Abraham Levy and wife to Marie A. Stearns 5

135D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; The Jacobson Manufacturing Company to Solomon Jacobson 1

151ST ST, 556 West; Joanna McSorle to Anastasia Carroll 1

174TH ST, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x53.6x50.8x58.3; Emanuel Alexander to Jacob Hess 1

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x79.11; Harry Heert to Henry H. Heert. 5,000

Recorded Leases.

BENNETT, Joseph H., and others to Andrew Geraghty; 534 8th Av, store, 5½ years $2,500

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., to Christ Staoros; 2,548 8th Av, store, 3 years 840

CARHART, Thomas F., estate of, to William Elfers; 78 Spring St, store, &c., 3 years 780

DAGG, Lawrence, to J. Cohn & Brother; 223 and 225 and 482 and 484 Water St, 3 years 1,200

FARINA, George, to Marco Degregori; 134 Sullivan St, 3 years 1,150

HAMMEL, Christian, to Emil Balletto; 147 Sullivan St, 1 year 600

INDORF, Jacob, to Martin Bohn and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 100th St, 3 years 1,240

KRANBERG, Elise, to Edward Kane & Co.; 101 1st Av, 2 years 960

KELLNER, Moritz, to Martin Cowan; 672 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,850

LEONARD, Mary, to P. J. McNulty; 781 8th Av, 7 years 1,200

STUYVESANT, Rutherfurd, to L. N. Hirshfeld; 3d Av, e s, 23 ft s of 19th St, 23x100, 21 years 1,150

SAME to same; 3d Av, e s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 23x100, 21 years 1,100

SAME to same; 3d Av, e s, 69 ft s of 19th St, 23x100, 21 years 1,100

SAME to same; 3d Av, s e corner of 19th St, 21 years 1,750

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, John and Margaret, to Frederick E. Clark; e s of Taylor St, 475 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years $800

BARTUSH, John B., to Henry Klein; n s of 136th St, 156 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 1,000

BECK, Frederick, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New York; w s of Central Park West, 45 ft n of 84th St, 5 years 30,000

BYK, Joseph, to Mary F. Moorhouse; 53 East 61st St, 3 years 20,000

BETTS, Edward S., to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 86th St, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand 65,000

BECKER, Jacob, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 West 62d St, 2 years 18,000

BIGHAM, Terrence, Isabella S. Wall; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 3,500

SAME to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; instalments 20,000

BIGLEY, Elizabeth M. J., to Kate B. Murray; s s of 149th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 5,000

BOEHM, Frederick, and wife to George P. Upham; 132d St, s w corner of 7th Av, 5 years 25,000

CRONIN, John F., and wife to Augustine J. Smith; n w corner of Arthur Av and East 181st St, 3 years 5,000

COLONIAL BREWERY, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee; s e corner of 8th Av and 18th St; 18th St, n s, 249.4 ft e of 8th Av, &c., ten-year gold bonds 400,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Meyer Ulmann; 428 East 72d St, 1 year 2,000

CROPSEY, Benjajmin G., to Walter Cropsey; w s of Hill St, 72.2 ft s of Rock St, notes 565

COHEN, Julia, to Elias Kempner; 47 Le Roy St, 1 month 1,457

SAME to George Young; Lot 38, map of the estate of Emanuel Cohen, deceased, being 47 Le Roy St, 3 years 23,000

SAME to Harris Bartelstone; same property, 1 year 2,121

SAME to Elias Kempner; same property, 2 years 3,000

DAUM, Henry, and wife to George H. Daum; w s of Washington Av, 72.6 ft n of 166th St, 3 years 2,000

DAHLMEYER, Christian J., Ormon G. Smith, as trustee of Mary J. Smith, deceased; 816 Tinton Av, 3 years 3,500

EGAN, Josephine E., by guardian, to Henry Glotzgetreu; 122 East 27th St and 55 James Slip, 3 years 15,000

EGGERS, George W., and wife to Henry D. Goodman; s w corner of 101st St and Columbus Av, 7 months 15,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to William Mohr; s s of 86th St, 325 ft e of 1st Av, installments 3,750

FISCHEL, Jacob, and wife to Abraham Stern and another, executors of Bernhard Grunhut; n w corner of Market and Cherry Sts, 1 year 10,000

FINEGAN, Peter E., to Mahlon S. Kemmerer; 83 to 89 Charlton St and 346 and 348 Hudson St, demand 2,962

GRISWOLD, Mary, to Lucy M. Green; courtesy of late Theodore Suffolk Green, and Albany Turnpike Road to Riverdale adjoining land of William G. Ackerman, &c., contains 6 acres, 5 years 15,000

HEIRSFIELD, Levi N., to Pauline Leipziger; e s of Avenue A, 92 ft n of 15th St; 3d Av, e s, 69 ft s of 19th St, and other property, leaseholds, 1 year 5,000

HOGENCAMP, Lena, to Richard Webber; n e corner of Brook Av and 164th St, demand 3,000

HARLAN, Otis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 13 to 16, 42 to 44, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 2,000

HESS, Jacob, to Solomon Moses; n s of 174th St, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, 2 years 1,950

SAME to same; n s of 174th St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 2 years 1,950

HOFFMAN, Emelie, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 57th St, 122.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 14,000

HABERMACHER, Jost, and wife to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand and others, executors of John H. G. Hildebrand, deceased; n s of 86th St, 198 ft w of East End Av, 5 years 8,000

HOGENCAMP, Lena, to Frederick Folz; e s of Brook Av, 29.2 ft n of 164th St, demand 1,149

JACOBSON, Solomon, to Morris S. Thompson; s s of 133d St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, installments 2,000

JONES, Walter M., and wife to Mary E. H. Jones; s s of 104th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 3,000

LAUGHLIN, William T., and wife to Kate B. Murray; s s of 20th St, 242 West, 3 years 6,500

MYERS, Theodore W., and wife to Charles E. Appleby; s w corner of 7th Av and 59th St, 5 years 100,000

MAN, Alrick H., and wife to Mary J. Dennis; 151 Chambers St, 2 years 9,000

McELHENNY, Rebecca T. Mathews; 274 1st Av, 3 years 1,000

NEWCORN, Harris, and wife to Harry Newcorn; w s of Ridge St, 69.11 ft n of Washington St, 5 years 5,000

NICKLAS, William J., to Ellen P. Kellogg; s s of 147th St, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years 14,000

O'HARE, Mary J., to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees of George Chesterman, deceased; n e corner of 187th St and Bathgate Av, 3 years 5,000

SAME to same; n s of 187th St, 21.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,750

SAME to same; e s of Bathgate Av, 72.6 ft n of 187th St, 3 years 3,750

SAME to same; n s of 187th St, 43.11 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,750

SAME to same; n s of 187th St, 65.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,750

PHILLIPS, F. S., to Nathan Clark and others, trustees of Nathan Clark, deceased; n e corner of West End Av and 80th St, 2 years 50,000

ROGGENKAMP, August, and wife to Robert W. Cooper; s s of Orchard St, or 170th St, 50 ft e of Fleetwood Av, 3 years 1,000

RAUCH, Adolph, and wife to Peter Green; 325 Rivington St, installments 600

RICE, Nellie, to Ida M. Murphy; w s of Bryant St, 25 ft n of 172d St, 3 years 3,000

SAME to same; n w corner of Bryant and 172d Sts, 3 years 3,250

SAME to Augustus B. Carrington; same property, 1 year 1,000

SAME to Same; w s of Bryant St, 25 ft n of 172d St, 1 year 500

ROBINSON, Henry P., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 852 1st Av, 5 years 17,500

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 2,500

STEARNS, Maria A., to Abraham Levy; n s of 132d St, 125 ft e of 5th Av., 1 year 2,500

SPENCER, Roean, to Sheppard Knapp & Co.; s s of 24th St, 396.6 ft w of Broadway, 2 years 2,500

SWENSON, Christ, to Hudson P. Rose; lot 275, Block G, map of Hudson P. Rose Mapes Estate, 3 years 875

TROMAN, Annie, and husband, to William H. Archer; n s of 10th Av, 50 ft w of intersection of lots 153 and 159, map of the Village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,800

THAYER, Clara C., to Reuben R. Finch; w s of Claremont Av, 150 ft s of 122d St, 3 years 3,500

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 81st St, 200 ft w of West End Av, demand 70,000

SAME, to same; same property, demand. 100,000

VOGT, Mary T., to John P. Weidert; n e s of 157th St, 200 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 4,500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Judson S. Tcdd; n s of 137th St, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand 5,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Lewis Coon; n s of Mott St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.. 7,400

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 16,000

WATT, Thomas L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of 140th St and Lenox Av, 1 year 32,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Mark Ash; s e corner of Audubon Av and 175th St, 4 months 14,000

SAME to same; same property, 4 months. 4,000

WIBOM, Albin and Mary A, to John Bade; w s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft s of 101st St, 1 year 2,673

WHITE, Charles F., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 94th St, 1 and 3 years 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENTOTE, Mary E., and another to Harriet Balcom $1,000

BULKLEY, Justus, and others, executors and trustees of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Waldemar Caspary 17,500

CAMPBELL, William C., executor of Margaret Gilmore to John G. Addy...Order of court

CARR, John, administrator of James Carr and as executor of Christina Carr, to Thomas O'Connor 1,000

DE FLOREZ, Pedro R., and others, executors of Antonia C. De Sancho, to Manuel De Flores 10,000

KEMPNER, Edward, to Max Borck 1

MOIR, Emily H., executrix of William Moir, to Emily H. Moir, trustee of Johannah S. Seymour 5,000

SAME to Isabel Saline, guardian of Alexander, Susie, Lawrence, and Isabel Milne 20,439

NASH, Alice E., to the Corn Exchange Bank 1,000

Lis Pendens.

FOREST AV, e s, 241.1 ft n of 163d St, 24.8x100; William B. Stones and another against Margaret and Patrick Moran, (to declare deed void.)

LOT 274, Block G, amended map of property of Hudson F. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson F. Rose against Nils Peterson and others, (to declare lien.)

NORFOLK ST, 81; Levy Minsky against Frederick, otherwise Friedrich Schaller and others, (to set aside deed.)

71ST ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Eliza N. Hall against Caroline Ablass and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

75TH ST, 318 East; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against Frederick S. Myers, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

49TH ST, 359 East; Lilly R. Stern against Alice Farley and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

85TH ST, 69 East; Morris Eschwege against William W. Gallagher, (specific performance.)

104TH ST, s s, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11x irregular; Christian Steinmetz against Stephen C. Wright and Lawrence Buckley, (to declare deed a trust.)

104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; same against Lawrence Buckley and others, (to declare two mortgages trust mortgages.)

111TH ST, s s, 151.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17 x100.11; Alice Davies against Alfred Freund and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x88.6x24x91.6; Josephine N. Cowpertwhait, as guardian, against Annie Cotter and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; The Bradley & Currier Company against Raymond Surbridge and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s of Lot 96, map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Charles E. Hoyt against Thomas Harris and Charles D. Shirmer, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor 284

167TH ST, s w corner of Hall Place, 113.4 x40.4x108.11x99.1; John Lanzer against Thomas A. and Katie T. Lynch, owners; Thomas A. Lynch, contractor 555

Order Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

48TH ST, 126 West; William H. Prague, on Caroline A. Cabot, to H. H. Meise ... 60

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, May 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—24—Healy vs. Knapp. 25—Pyatt vs. Haldo. 30—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 31—Von Mumm vs. Wittemann. 34—Palmer vs. Curnen. 35—Henrichs Sons' Company vs. Boker. 36—Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 38—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 47—Waltz vs. Levy. 48—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. Great Northern Railway Company. 49—Doig vs. Sutherland. 51—Conley vs. Marcum. 52—American Box Machine Company vs. Bird.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—71—Sigua Iron Company vs. Brown. 38—Carleton vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 33—Fitzhenry vs. Lamson. 62—Simpson vs. Gerken. 29—Sullivan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Sullivan vs. McManus. 29—Doushkess vs. Burger Brewing Company. 26—Parrish vs. Baird. 30—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Aberle. 14—Hartigan vs. Smith. 60—Buchanan vs. Foster. 41—Ray vs. Keene. 74—Tinney vs. Mayor, &c. 31—Reilly vs. Loftus. 18—Matter of Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Thompson vs. Shelby. 2—Silliman vs. Regan. 3—Weln vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Maitland vs. Gillis. 5—Ladies' Home for Indigent Females vs. Auld. 6—Laidlaw vs. Rhodes. 7—Rosenthal vs. Byars. 8—Koeppen vs. Koeppen. 9—Bronner vs. Wurick. 10—People, &c., vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 11—Spencer vs. Austin. 12—Lehman vs. Mayer. 13—Mason vs. Henry. 14—Goldschmidt vs. New York Steam Company. 15—Cardeni vs. McCann. 16—Smith vs. Collis. 17—Altieri vs. Sakariasen. 18—Matter of Farrell. 19—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 20—Matter of Board of Education and in re Sheriff and Willett Streets. 21—Poole vs. Poole. 22—Rose vs. Haffen. 23—Mersereau vs. Granberry. 24—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 25—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 26—Greco vs. Miller. 27—Norden vs. same. 28—Camp vs. same. 29—Holder vs. same. 30—Matter of Ziesiness. 31—Matter of East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, (in re Andrews.) 32—Newman vs. Clapp. 33—Bettman vs. Clapp. 34—Hamersley vs. Field. 35—McAvoy vs. Sanderson. 36—Ainslie vs. Hicks. 37—Kittell vs. Kittell. 38—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 39—Dunton vs. Dunton. 40—Sackett vs. Coonto. 41—McDonnold vs. Kamping. 42—Taylor vs. Taylor. 43—Murray vs. Canary. 44—People, &c., vs. Dervin. 45—Matter of Napier Avenue. 46—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 47—Ascheim vs. Myers. 48—Fisher vs. Rogers. 49—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 50—Richards vs. Richards Company. 51—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 52—Matter of Clements. 53—Watertown Paper Company vs. Place. 54—Toscani vs. Avon. 55—Wood vs. Easelstyn. 56—Vorhees vs. Hilyard. 57—Hadden vs. Hayes. 58—Wallace vs. Wallace. 59—Garrett-Buchanan-Collins Company vs. Brooklyn Brass Manufacturing Company. 60—Auselment vs. Union Railway Company. 61—Bangs vs. National Macaroni Company. 62—Bent vs. Ketchum. 63—Matter of Van Beuren vs. Lazarus. 64—Same vs. Wotherspoon. 65—Matter of Vanderwater. 66—Matter of McNamara. 67—Colwell vs. Tinker. 68—Brodowsky vs. Reidel. 69—Matter of Green. 70—Muhlfelder vs. Man. 71—Berlinger vs. same. 72—Epstein vs. same. 73—Farrell vs. Humes. 74—Cowles vs. Cowles.

Personal Tax Calendar, Austen, Receiver of Taxes, Upon.—1—Atlantic Dynamite Company. 2—Brown. 3—Carpenter. 4—Harris. 5—Kenyon. 6—Perrin, Sayson & Co. 7—Smith. 8—Tinney. 9—Tinney.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.; Calendar clear.

Motion—1—Health Department vs. Dassori. Divorces—4493—Joseph vs. Joseph. 4917—Albin vs. Albin. 4750—Block vs. Block. 4001—Horn vs. Horn. 4516—Lighthall vs. Lighthall. 4925 Henriques vs. Henriques. 4726—Spallone vs. Spallone. 4914—Eidman vs. Eidman. 4937—Pfenning vs. Pfenning. 4749—Underhill vs. Underhill. 4724—Cohen vs. Cohen. 4932—Dalton vs. Dalton. 4918—Manahan vs. Manahan. 4839—Felling vs. Felling. 4933—Bell vs. Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4536—Lopez vs. Sanchez. 4348—Pira vs. Herter. 4574—Mueller vs. Klett. 4607—Reuter vs. Hopken. 4022—Suton vs. Schlosser. 4639—Hammond vs. Hammond. 4712—Greenthal vs. Greenthal. 3956—Armstrong vs. Henderson. 1483—Longworth vs. Deane. 2771—Cooper vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company. 4417—Cruger vs. Phelps.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until May 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Bell for the People.

1—Dominico Pigini alias Francisco Di Luigi. 2—Isaac Fragner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—11878—Andrews vs. Thompson. 8801—Bangs vs. National Macaroni Company. 12224—Baer vs. the Mayor, &c. 12279—Ward vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 12280—McEvoy vs. same. 11790—Reid vs. Sadlier. 12384—Messiter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12388—Corsello vs. Burns. 11879—Weber vs. Manhattan Optical Company. 11539—A. G. Spalding & Brothers vs. Garfield National Bank. 12288—Boyd vs. Chatfield. 12391—Huber vs. the Mayor, &c. 12255—Del Balzo vs. Wund. 12200—Kinney vs. Carter. 11746—Simonson vs. Lipman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Trial Term, Part III, room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

5810—Ruddick vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4679—Straube vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5772—McKenna vs. Central Ice Company. 4829—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X. for trial.

1603—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 3351—Bruce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4139—Gang vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3833—Ernst vs. American Credit Indemnity of New York. 9225—Schuster vs. Dehler. 1784—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 3533—Lieberman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5238—Jones vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5252—Thompson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5252½—Tolles vs. same. 4250—Girardin vs. same. 6260—Emerson vs. Rodgers. 6720—Nedenick vs. Green. 5155—Dehler vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 5586—Harlem Turn Verein vs. O'Neill. 4319—Good vs. Anderson. 5743—Conway vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 4291—Kranee vs. Feeny. 4179—Katz vs. Miller. Inquest—6224—Schultz vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases

ZION METHODIST APPOINTMENTS

Assignments of Ministers for the New York District.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 18.—Following are the appointments of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference for the New York district:

Mother Zion, New York City—M. R. Franklin; Harlem—J. M. Butler; Mount Vernon—W. H. Ely; Yonkers—W. H. Newby; Tarrytown—G. W. Offley; Sing Sing—S. E. Maloney; Fishkill—J. W. McCoy; Poughkeepsie—J. Thomas; Hudson—B. Judd; Troy—H. B. Bowens; Catskill—A. J. Tolbert; Kingston—A. Jackson; New Paltz—C. E. Waters; Newburg—R. J. Strothers; Middletown—Stephen Conrad; Nyack—W. H. Abbott; New Rochelle—F. Smith; Mamaroneck—M. A. Bardley; Port Chester—C. Fairfax; Williamsburg—L. G. Mason; Gravesend—J. J. Kearney; Flushing—T. H. Edward; Long Island City—S. S. Bugartt; Oyster Bay—R. Green; Westbury—C. H. Tenyche; Hempstead—A. M. Walker; Riverhead—P. M. Jackson; Peekskill—L. D. Williams; Greenport—S. H. V. Gums; Sag Harbor—E. J. Miller; Rockville—Charles Peters; White Plains—G. M. Payne; Brooklyn—F. B. Jacobs.

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Will be held in New York, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 29, July 1, 2, 3. For terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS which may be had on application to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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JOHN McNEILL WILL SPEAK

Ira D. Sankey and Geo. C. Stebbens will sing. Admission by free tickets till 3:40, after that no tickets required. For free tickets send stamped envelope to W. E. LONGEE, 40 East 23d St., New York.

JOHN McNEILL will speak IN COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM, 8TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH AVS., AT NOON TO-DAY.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Family of adults would like to care for private residence during Summer; highest references. Nanpier, Box 100 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going out of town wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and assist waiting; can be highly recommended. Can be seen Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 75 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; first-class reference. Call, Wednesday, at 102 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist with children. Call at 25 East 30th St., between 12 and 2 o'clock, Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, a year in the country, as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call or address, Mrs. McCabe, 278 1st Av., between 16th and 17th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady giving up house wishes to get place for her chambermaid and to assist with other work. Apply at present employer's, 9 East 35th St., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—In country for the Summer; by German Protestant, as chamberma..., laundress, or nurse to a grown child. Box G, 1,513 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; private family; city or country; city reference. 112 East 54th St.; ring Bolend's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a first-class chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; at present employer's, 57 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; four years' references from last place. 215 West 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house desires to place a chambermaid, who has been in her employ twelve years; willing to assist with other work. 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best of references. M. D., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference; city or country. 252 East 52d St., Carson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good city reference. 342 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 137 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl, refined; in American family; excellent references. Fakler, 882 Gates Av., Brooklyn, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; private family; good city reference. 408 West 50th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable Scotch Protestant; good cook, baker. 136 West 19th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good manager. 150 West 50th St., last employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID and WAITRESS—LAUNDress, &c.—A lady closing her house for the Summer would like to find places in the country for three Swedish girls, whom she can recommend; a cook, no washing, wages, $25; parlormaid and waitress, wages, $20, and a laundress, $20, who would take a place as chambermaid at $18; personal references; will be disengaged June 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 57 West 46th St., between 10 and 12.

COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls in private family; one as good, plain cook and coarse washing and ironing; other as laundress and assist with upstairs work. Call at 14 Amsterdam Av., between 67th and 68th St., Donoghue's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure places for two excellent and faithful servants, a cook and a waitress; preferably together and in the country. The maids can be seen at their present address, 731 Park Av., any time this week or next.

COOK.—By New England woman as cook in a small private American family; understands cooking in all its branches; thoroughly competent; has good personal reference. 121 East 77th St., Lane's bell.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent to get up company dinners, take entire charge kitchen and marketing. 205 East 35th St.

COOK.—By New England woman; private family; all branches; plain and fancy dishes, entrées, game, desserts, baking; full charge marketing, catering; reference. 639 6th Av., 3d bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands both French and English cooking; can take entire charge, (where there is a kitchenmaid;) good references can be had from Newport and New York City; wages, $40. M. C., 257 W. 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; does all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; butter; good baker; country in Summer; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference; private family. 123 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; five years' good reference from last place. F. M. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook in a private family by month, week, or day; would go in the country or take care of house; excellent reference. 344 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place; city or country. 932 8th Av., near 55th St., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook in private family; first-class reference; wages, $40. 320 West 36th St., Halm.

COOK.—By first-class French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. G. R., 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands everything; city or country; best references; wages, $35. S. A. Worodell, 138 East 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family; no cards; lady can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; highly recommended by last employer. 593 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook with American family; best reference, personal. Advertiser, 234 East 54th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent German cook and laundress; small family; city or country. 1,656 3d Av., second flight.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman in private family; understands well all branches; good city references. M. R., 239 East 29th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; work of any kind by the day; references. 304 East 74th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Accomplished young lady as housekeeper. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young English person, to do general housework or chamberwork; country preferred; good references. A. Kateley, 434 West 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl to do housework; good references. 338 East 54th St., gound floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or do light housework. 601 Amsterdam Av., corner 89th St., third floor, Hickey.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands her duties as maid; best city reference. M. M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By young German lady; good sewer; excellent packer; or take charge of grown children; references. Faber, 237 East 87th St.; no letters.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; understands hairdressing; good seamstress and packer; first-class city references. J. B., 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By an English woman as useful maid to a lady, or to care for a delicate person; good sewer; speaks French; town or country. K., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—Neat, refined young girl, good appearance, returning to England, would give her services as maid in return for fare. Address, or call between 8 and 9 P. M., 31 West 9th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid and seamstress or chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best of references. 231 East 34th St., Bryant's bell.

MAID.—By a German maid, going to Germany next month, would like to engage with lady for her passage; not seasick. 30 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as a competent laundress in a private family; no objections to city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; would go to country; best city reference from last employer. M. J. S., care of Miss Carroll, 144 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; willing to go to the country or remain in the city; best city reference. K. F., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch woman; good cook; best city reference; no objection to country. 218 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; three years' reference; wages, $20. 322 East 31st St., 2d bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's. 325 West 82d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; willing to assist with some light housework in private family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day; washing or ironing, or would take washing home; good reference. 250 West 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and MAID—NURSE.—By two sisters, North German; one as nurse and maid; understands massage; the other to growing children; both good seamstresses; highest city references. M. M., 175 West 58th St., fifth floor; call from 11 to 4 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a refined, competent French person, speaking several languages, as nurse to growing children; very obliging; traveling no objection; best city reference; never seasick. Call, for two days, B. D., 603 Hudson Av., present employer's.

NURSE or MAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for a maid, who has lived with her over eight years, to take care of an invalid or old lady. Nurse, 4 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly reliable Protestant nurse to take entire charge of an infant; hospital experience; best references. 125 East 63d St., McCabe's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a bright American girl; 21 years old; to care for child and sew; no objection to the country. Morton, Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; good reference. L. C., care Mrs. F. Fotems, 143 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a refined woman as nurse to lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady desires to place her waitress for the Summer either as waitress or parlormaid; one whom she can highly recommend in every particular. Apply at present employer's, 121 Madison Av., Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERmaid.—By thoroughly experienced waitress, parlormaid, or chambermaid; will take place by week or month; best city reference. 234 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines, make salads, carve; excellent reference; lady can be seen; country preferred. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house will highly recommend her waitress as competent and reliable; can be seen Wednesday at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as experienced waitress and assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference. 403 Amsterdam Av., Clancy's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation in Country for Summer for a competent waitress; will be disengaged June 1. Apply 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; the very best of city reference. Present employer's, 264 West 77th St.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress; highest references. Present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—An experienced masseuse; can take a few more patients; ladies and delicate children only; certificate and highest testimonials; also gives lessons. Miss Williams, 75 West 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By young couple care of gentleman's house for Summer; no family; best references. G. W., 175 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; unexceptionable metropolitan and Washington recommendations; smart and courteous; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619-28th.

BUTLER—COOK.—Butler and first-class cook by a French couple in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; five years' personal references. M. N., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; understands his duties thoroughly; fine decorator; willing and obliging; perfectly honest and sober; speaks several languages; just disengaged; best city references. J. P., 97 Clinton Place, third bell.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 30, as butler; understands his duties very well; steady; neat appearance; best city references. P. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; twenty-eight; married; private family; can furnish excellent city references; present employer can be seen. 14 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—Lady leaving town for Summer wishes situation for first-class butler. 2 East 15th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; two years' personal reference from last place. Butler, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; fully understands a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

BUTLER.—By a butler. Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; English; age thirty. Present employer's, 24 East 62d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced; sober and reliable; careful driver; accustomed to four and tandem; any part of country; six and a half years highest references from last employer. H. H., care Randall, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; aged 30; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best city references; last employer can be seen. J. M., Mason's Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a former German cavalry man; 30; married; one child; perfectly understands the care of horses, &c.; good driver for pair or four; best references. Link, 300 Hudson St., Hoboken.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly competent; understands horses and carriages; good driver; willing and obliging; and useful on gentleman's place; city or country; best city references. R. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; good references; neat appearance; honest, sober, obliging, and reliable. W., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad wishes to procure a place for his coachman, who is a first-class man. Office, 466 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman or groom; steady, sober, and reliable; country preferred. Sullivan, 233 East 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Farmer and gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business; over 20 years' first-class reference from one place. J. F., care Thorburn, 15 John St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a groom in private family, as former employer is going abroad. Anthony, 227 East 67th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By a young married man as second man or groom; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best of references. Dorsey Brooks, 307 East 63d St.

SECOND MAN.—Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman, (21,) in private family; city or country; knows the care of horses; good references from last place. Box C, 1,513 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERator.—American; experienced; best references; Harlem unobjectionable; $10. B., Box 198 Times Office.

TELLER, &c.—By a bank clerk; ten years' reference; in a bank or trust company; as a teller or bookkeeper; can furnish bond and reference. Bank Clerk, Box 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—Equal to a chef; for Summer or permanently; no other should apply at Waldorf Hotel, room 880, before noon or between 2 and 8 o'clock; bring references.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes a good maid and seamstress; willing to help with children; during June, July, and August. Call before 11 o'clock, Wednesday, Room 94 Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av. and 50th St.

WANTED—Protestant girl as laundress and chambermaid; willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, Wednesday morning, at 113 East 38th St.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent hands on children's fine dresses; long season. B. Diesenberg, 200 East 60th St.

WANTED—A masseuse; only one who is a Link graduate need answer. D. D., Box 200 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, neat appearance, and experience, to secure advertising for a New York newspaper. Address S. S. L., Box 101 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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Post Office address Pawling, New York. Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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FIRST-CLASS VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE AND BALL. Handsome Souvenirs will be presented. All friends and the general public are cordially invited.

Respectfully, WILLIAM TEXTER.

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MANHASSET. HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, for season of 1897. For all information call or address W. H. PARKER, 115 Broadway, (Room 21,) 1 to 4 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

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NEW ENGLAND.

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FENWICK HALL, ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK PT., CT.

This elegant resort opens June 19th. Nothing to surpass it on the Sound. Excellent beach, bathing, boating, fishing, and bicycle roads; golfing grounds and stabling. Apply 10 West 23d, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, or Hotel, for circulars.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.

Special Rates for July and the Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Sea Food a specialty. WARREN LELAND, Jr., Mgr., Newport, R. I. New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

Hotel Humarock, HUMAROCK BEACH, SEA VIEW, MASS. Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor.

KINZLER'S HOTEL, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

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The Waumbek. JEFFERSON, N. H. Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

ALLENHURST INN, ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J. Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required. JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

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Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 1,500 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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VIRGINIA.

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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks...Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1 New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City.....The Ilesworth. a. p., $3 to $5
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Gt. Barrington, Mass...Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up. ap $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (18 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
do Barkston Gardens Htl., S. K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middleton Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24 Mineral Springs and Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
Narrag'ns't Pier, R. I. The Rockingham, ap, $5 up
do .....The Massasoit, opens June 1
New Bright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St..) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $3.50, ep. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1897. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. at 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) On May 31 will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 R. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St. Kithiopia, May 22, noon Furnessia, June 19, noon Anchoria, June 12, noon Ethiopia, June 26, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of T

J. R. M'PHERSON'S PERIL

An Attempt on the Life of the Former Senator in His Private Office.

RAGE OF A BLIND LITIGANT

First Proposed to Settle a Suit and Almost Immediately Drew a Revolver—A Fierce Struggle for the Weapon—Had a Companion Who Escaped.

An attempt was made to kill John R. McPherson, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey, yesterday in his office in the Aldridge Building, 149 Church Street. The assailant was William Van Aken, once a prominent contractor and builder in New Jersey, but now living at the Adams House, 15 Tenth Avenue.

Van Aken is almost completely blind. He is the complainant in a suit now pending in the United States Circuit Court against ex-Senator McPherson.

Led by another man, poorly dressed and about forty years old, whose name has not yet been disclosed, Van Aken appeared at 11 o'clock at the office of the Western Stock Yards Company, of which ex-Senator McPherson is President. The two passed unannounced through the office of Secretary Edward F. Low into a rear office, where Mr. McPherson sat alone. According to the latter's story, Van Aken took a chair facing him, his companion taking a seat near by.

"I have come to make a settlement regarding that matter now pending in the courts," said Van Aken. "I'm tired of litigation and want to settle the matter personally, here and now."

Mr. McPherson replied that the matter was in the courts and that he could hold no conversation on the subject. At this juncture the other man, it is said, moved Van Aken's chair directly in front of the ex-Senator, and the demand for a settlement was renewed in a threatening manner.

To terminate the interview, Mr. McPherson arose, but Van Aken seized him by the wrist at the same time drawing a revolver. In a hand-to-hand struggle they made their way to the outer office, where Secretary Low seized Van Aken's hand. The revolver was directed at the ex-Senator's breast, but Mr. Low caught the weapon and threw it up by the same movement, getting his finger under the hammer so that the weapon was not discharged.

Mr. McPherson says he called to Van Aken's companion to come and assist in overpowering the frantic man, but the latter replied, "Oh, he'll take care of himself."

Frantic Blind Man Overpowered.

The struggle of the three men continued till they reached the corridor, where Janitor Carrington came to the rescue, and Van Aken was overpowered. The other man got away during the excitement, and the police were notified to look for him.

Van Aken was taken to the Leonard Street Station, and a few minutes later to the Centre Street Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of attempted felonious assault. Lawyer Rufus M. Williams of 95 Nassau Street appeared as his attorney and prevented him making a statement regarding the assault. Mr. McPherson, who is sixty-five years old and an invalid, appeared in court and related the story of the struggle to Magistrate Kudlich. He said that he felt sure that Van Aken meant to kill him. Mr. Low's testimony coincided with that of his employer, and he exhibited a lacerated finger to show how the discharge of the weapon had been prevented. A forty-four-calibre Colt revolver taken from the prisoner was presented in evidence.

Van Aken was committed to the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Tombs Van Aken consented to make a statement. He said: "I did not go to McPherson's office to kill him. I only wanted a settlement of the suit. I have no idea who the man was who accompanied me. He is only a vagabond I found in the neighborhood of my hotel, and I asked him to lead me to the place. I do not know his name."

Van Aken's Grievance.

Van Aken is sixty-four years old and was at one time wealthy, but now has no income. Lawyer Williams said yesterday that he had no idea his client meant harm to ex-Senator McPherson when he called upon him, but that he became excited in discussing what he considered his wrongs.

According to Mr. Williams, the trouble originated in a suit for an accounting in equity, based on a verbal agreement made in 1878 between him and McPherson. Van Aken at that time was the owner of 800 acres in and near Bound Brook, N. J. He had improved the property until it was valued at $280,000, and having laid out a town site he proposed to sell the lots at auction. Before the sale he and his wife separated, and she refused to sign deeds. Van Aken, he said, being a friend of Mr. McPherson, made a proposition to have the mortgages on the tract foreclosed and the property bought in by McPherson. The property was then to be improved according to Van Aken's original scheme and sold, the profits to be divided. The property was bought in for $30,000, but no profits were ever turned over to Van Aken.

Ex-Senator McPherson stated yesterday that he considered Van Aken's claim to be in the nature of blackmail.

"The property was bought by me twenty years ago," said he. "For eighteen years I had no idea that I owed Mr. Van Aken anything, and he never made any demands on me until he brought his suit in 1896. He claims in his suit that the property was worth $280,000, when, as a matter of fact, I sold it for $50,000. He was once a fine business man, but I think now that he must be out of his mind."

DOUBLE COUSINS TO WED.

Brothers Will Marry Sisters of Parents Who Did Likewise—A Maze of Family Ties.

Among the odd relationships established by the marital tie, those which Jacob and Isaac Schorsch will shortly set up by their respective weddings with Miss Cecelia and Miss Carrie Schorsch are worthy of notice. These four young people have lived at 246 East Sixty-eighth Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Schorsch, the parents of the girls, and the uncle and aunt, respectively, of the men, who are own brothers, for a number of years. Jacob, the younger bridegroom-elect, came over from Germany about seventeen years ago, and his brother followed two or three years later. Both finally settled under their uncle's roof. Jacob fell in love with the elder sister, Cecelia, about ten years ago, and Isaac contracted an engagement with Carrie some time afterward. The brothers, who have been in business together for a long time, will celebrate their beginning of married life by a double wedding, and will probably live together afterward.

The odd thing about it is that the men are double cousins of the girls. Their father, Nathan Schorsch of Adelshein, Germany, is not only a brother of Moses Schorsch, but Mrs. Moses is also a sister of Mrs. Nathan. The four young people have, of course, only four grandparents among them. If children are born to each couple, these children will all trace their ancestry back to but four great-grandparents, whereas the children of any two couples who are not related are able to find sixteen great-grandparents included in both their family trees.

These children if they ever exist, will have all their respective uncles and aunts for cousins-in-law, to say nothing of their parents,) their grandparents for granduncles and grandaunts, and their great-grandparents will not only be doubly related to them as such, but will also be their great-granduncles and aunts through two lines of relationship.

It is also within the bounds of possibility that a marriage may be contracted between a child of one brother and that of another, but the complications which might ensue would best be left to a succeeding generation to master.

Examinations at Normal College.

This year's examinations have begun at Normal College. The sophomore and freshman classes were examined yesterday in Latin, French, and German. The examinations will continue intermittently until May 27. On May 28 candidates from the public schools will be received at 10 A. M. Examination of these will be held from June 1 to 4, inclusive. Only 600 will be taken into the college this year. They will be admitted in order of merit.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS DYING.

Aged Michael Hughes Insists on Walking After a Fatal Accident in a Wagon.

Michael Hughes, seventy years old, of 352 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, met his death yesterday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. Late in the afternoon Hughes, who was an expressman, was riding with Patrick Lynch of 149 Brook Avenue in his single wagon on Second Avenue. Lynch was driving and occupied the driver's place on the right-hand side. At the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue the rear axle of the wagon broke, and both men were thrown backward into the wagon box, and from there into the street, the wagon turning completely over and landing on top of both men.

Hughes was beneath Lynch as both fell under the wagon. When the wagon was taken from the top of the two men they both arose, and when asked if hurt said they were not particularly injured. Hughes started to walk away, but Lynch saw that the old man was weak, and he caught him just as he was about to fall.

Hughes was finally induced to give permission to call a doctor, but he insisted that both should walk along the street until they would meet a policeman, and, if not better by that time, then the policeman could call a doctor. This was done, and Lynch supported Hughes as both walked slowly toward One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. When near the corner Lynch felt the old man leaning heavily on his arm, and he insisted that he sit on a box and rest. Policeman Emil Johnson of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was called from across the street and called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital.

In a short time the ambulance arrived, and Dr. Armstrong hurried to give the prostrate man a stimulant. He looked at the pale face, and then, feeling of the pulse, he said, "Too late. The man has just died."

He said death was probably due to shock, owing to advanced age. The body was removed to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon, and Mr. Lynch went to the home of the dead man, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and notified his relatives of what had happened.

MME. BARRIOS COMING HERE.

Wife of the President of Guatemala on Her Way to Europe.

Mme. Reyna Barrios, the wife of President Barrios of the Republic of Guatemala, is about to leave San Francisco for this city, where she will spend a few days previous to going abroad.

She will be accompanied by her physician, Dr. Joaquin Yela, the Guatemalan Consul General.

Mme. Barrios is an American and comes from one of the old families of New Orleans. She has many friends in New York. She is to sail for Europe early in June, and will spend the Summer and part of the Fall traveling.

EXCURSIONS TO NEW YORK.

Wholesale Merchants Arranging with Railroads for Cheap Rates.

A committee of the Wholesale Merchants' Association will confer with the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations on May 25 in regard to Spring and Fall excursions of buyers to New York. This association has been formed to secure for this city every privilege and advantage in transportation which other cities enjoy by arrangement with railroads.

The dry goods, china and glassware, fur, grocery, and hotel businesses are represented on the committee to go to the conference, and the members of it are William F. King, John Claflin, William E. Tefft, Charles H. Webb, J. Howard Sweetser, Lee Kohns, Frederick Havilland, Irving R. Fisher, Daniel P. Morse, C. C. Shayne, J. E. Nichols, John C. Juhring, E. H. Sayre, James H. Breslin, and Simeon Ford.

WOMEN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Accused of Stealing $1,000 Worth of Jewelry in Baltimore.

Two handsome women, both young, were accused in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon of robbing the jewelry firm of Samuel Kirk & Sons of Baltimore. The prisoners are Alida Bradley, twenty-two years old, alias Lillian Bateman, and Jennie Gordon, twenty-eight years old, alias Mrs. Worthington, both of Baltimore. Detectives Dorrian and McManus, who made the arrests, told Magistrate Kudlich that they had found some jewelry in the women's rooms at 61 East Eleventh Street.

The detectives said that they had found three fine gold watches and a dozen fine gold pins. It is claimed by the detectives that the women are what is called expert "pennyweight" thieves.

The prisoners were remanded to Police Headquarters until this morning in order to give the police time to investigate the matter.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Seventy-ninth Annual Meeting of the New York Institution.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday at the institute, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and North River. The following officers were elected: President—Enoch L. Pancher, M. D.; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard; Treasurer—Edward M. Townsend; Secretary—Thatcher M. Adams; Directors to serve until May, 1900—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, William Greenough, John L. Tonnele, John D. Perry, Francis D. Greene, William M. D. Hossman, Dr. Charles L. Leale, and Frederic J. de Peyster; to serve until 1898 in place of Albert M. Patterson, deceased—Edward M. Townsend, Jr.

After the election there was an inspection of the attendants. The classrooms, dormitories, art department, trade schools, and horticultural department were also inspected. The boys gave an exhibition drill before Col. Green of the Seventy-first Regiment, and the girls gave an exhibition of calisthenics. There are 412 pupils and 67 teachers.

MILLER IS IN COMMAND.

The Rear Admiral Takes Formal Charge of the Cruiser Brooklyn.

Rear Admiral Miller yesterday took formal command of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, which is to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee. Attired in civilian's clothes, the Rear Admiral boarded the Brooklyn's launch at the foot of West Forty-second Street at 10 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to the cruiser which is anchored in the North River off the foot of Thirty-eighth Street. As he went on board his pennant fluttered from the peak, and the Rear Admiral's salute of thirteen guns was fired. The marines and bluejackets were lined on deck and saluted the Rear Admiral as he was received by Capt. Cook and his officers and escorted to quarters. The Brooklyn will leave her anchorage to-morrow and proceed to the navy yard, where on Saturday she will receive the silver service presented by the citizens of Brooklyn.

Just as Rear Admiral Miller boarded the Brooklyn the Italian Consul General, Giovanni Branchi, went on board the Italian warship Dogali, which is anchored a few hundred feet below the Brooklyn. He, too, was saluted by the Italian warship, and for a while the booming of guns along the North River was loud and continuous.

Mr. Dayton Resumes Law Practice.

Postmaster Dayton, whose office will be taken on Saturday by Cornelius Van Cott, yesterday appeared as counsel in a suit against the city. He represented W. E. Dean, who is seeking to recover $12,343, alleged to be due on a contract for paving. Counsel for the city wanted the answer to the complaint amended so as to include the result of the investigation made by a civil engineer. Mr. Dayton opposed that on the ground of delay. Decision was reserved.

Child Taken to the Pasteur Institute.

Mrs. William P. Rice of London, Ontario, arrived at the Pasteur Institute last evening with her little daughter, Pearl, three years old, whom she wished to have treated. On April 28, while the child was playing in the yard, she was bitten by a neighbor's dog and her cheek and nose terribly lacerated.

Indiana Put to Sea.

The United States battleship Indiana went to sea yesterday, passing out at Quarantine at 9:30 A. M.

Ladies' Chamois Gloves.

2 Clasp . 95c. per pair.
2 Clasp (Tilbury) $1.35 " "
6 Button length (Biarritz) $1.00 per pair.
12 Button length (Biarritz) $1.25 per pair.
Misses' 6 Button length (Biarritz)..... 85 cents per pair.
These gloves are washable, —colors:—yellow or white.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TWENTY THOUSAND OUT

The Strike of Tailors for Higher Wages and Abolition of the Task System Is Growing.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED

Leader Schoenfeld Proposes a Committee of Twenty to Pass Upon the Grievances — Manufacturers Blamed for the Entire Trouble.

The tailors' strike for an advance of wages and the abolition of the day task system was continued yesterday, and according to the statement of the Executive Committee it was extended. By evening it was said that 20,000 people were out, and that 4,000 tailors in Newark were also on the point of striking.

The Strike Committee reported that several non-union shops had also struck, and that the strikers had joined the Brotherhood of Tailors. These shops were said to be those of Wolff & Levy, at Orchard and Grand Streets, where the men had refused to go out on Monday; Kahn Brothers, at 157 Attorney Street; three at 135 East Broadway; three at 155 Suffolk Street, and one at 49 Sheriff Street.

The Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America held a meeting yesterday, and several of the members expressed regret at the rashness of the strikers in going out when they had no funds in their treasury and before they had been thoroughly organized. They blamed the men for not standing by the union after the last fight, and for quietly submitting to reductions in wages. Nevertheless, they believed that the United Garment Workers ought to give them all the assistance that it could.

The coat cutters are affiliated with the United Garment Workers, and the strikers hope that they will stop cutting, because that would prevent the manufacturers from sending cut clothing to be made up in other cities where large quantities of garments are made.

Secretary Cohen of the Executive Committee of the strikers said he believed that the members of the Brotherhood of Tailors in all the cities will soon also go out on strike. This would make it easy for all the men to get an advance of wages and to keep up the standard.

Leader Schoenfeld installed himself in Walhalla Hall and said the tailors were willing to submit their grievances to a committee of twenty, of which ten should be manufacturers, five tailors, and five public men, and the tailors would show that within the past year the manufacturers had reduced prices to the contractors from 25 to 30 per cent., thus compelling the contractors in turn to cut down the earnings of the men or to increase the task that should constitute a day's work. The statement of a large contractor that the men earned from $18 to $20 a week, Schoenfeld said, was not true, and he was willing to sign a contract with manufacturers or contractors that $15 a week should be the maximum rate of wages to be paid to the men.

The public then whom Mr. Schoenfeld would like to have on the Committee on Arbitration are Seth Low, Prof. Felix Adler, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; Henry George, and the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf.

In the afternoon the strikers held another large mass meeting at Walhalla Hall and were addressed by Schoenfeld, Abraham Cahan, the east side novelist, and other speakers. Mr. Cahan said that the strike was a spontaneous and uncontrollable outburst brought on by the misery and starvation that prevailed among the workers. He believed that this movement would result in the abolition of the day task and sweating system.

The street outside the hall was crowded all day with strikers and their sympathizers. A non-union tailor who came to see what was going on was recognized. Cries of "there comes a scab; break his bones," and imprecations rose from the crowd, and a rush was made for the non-unionist. He was fleet of foot and easily escaped from his pursuers.

The Progressive Tailors, to the number of 2,500, will, according to order, subject to change, issued last night, go out on strike this morning. This course was decided upon at a conference of committees representing the United Brotherhood of Tailors and the Progressive Tailors, held last night in Walhalla Hall.

Leader Schoenfeld, who presided at the conference, said he anticipated a general strike to-day or to-morrow, involving at least 35,000 garment workers in this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville. The knee pants makers, vestmakers, overcoat makers, sailors' jacket makers, and other affiliated bodies are expected to fall in line before the end of the first week of the strike.

Meetings were held in all the big east side halls last night, at which the strike question was generally discussed.

In the main, the preponderance of opinion was in favor of adopting aggressive measures to force the contractors, and incidentally the manufacturers, to grant better wages.

The price lists will be prepared to-day and submitted to to-night's mass meeting in Walhalla Hall.

Over 400 contractors met last night in the American Star Assembly Rooms, at 112 Clinton Street, and decided to appoint a committee to confer with the strike leaders. This was taken as an indication that the contractors are willing to take sides with the strikers in the matter of enforcing the manufacturers to pay higher prices, thus enabling the contractors or middlemen to pay the operators more remunerative wages.

In Williamsburg it was reported that 2,500 men and women were out. The strikers held a meeting at Cook and Worrell Streets, where it was reported that a member of the firm of Klee & Wallenstein, manufacturers at 733 Broadway, said that he had investigated the workers' grievances, and would seek to have the manufacturers pay higher wages for work.

Strike at the Standard Building.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a strike on the Standard Oil Building, at 26 Broadway, where non-union steamfitters' helpers were employed. The union helpers made a demand for an advance of 25 cents a day in wages, and the steamfitters, whom they had helped to obtain an advance in wages, deserted them. The helpers appealed to the Board of Walking Delegates, which took up their cause. Among the workmen who struck yesterday were granite cutters, stone cutters, derrickmen, engineers, and carpenters.

Hatmakers Hold a Meeting.

The Hatmakers' Union met in New Starlight Hall in Suffolk Street last night, and after a protracted session, at which prices were discussed, agreed to formulate a new price list and ask for a reduction in the toil hours of each day.

Rumor had it last night that the shirtmakers are contemplating going out on strike, but the time has not yet been definitely agreed upon.

GARMENT WORKERS ON STRIKE.

About 1,000 Persons in the Trade Now Out in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The children's coat and jacket makers of this city to the number of 375 went on strike to-day for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. The strikers include all of that class of garment workers in the city, excepting thirty who are employed in one shop. These have also declared their intention of joining the strikers.

Quite a number employed in other branches of garment making went on strike yesterday, and it is said there are at least 1,000 garment workers now on strike. The strikers refuse to discuss the question now with individual contractors. The contractors will hold a meeting to-morrow night to consider what action, if any, shall be taken regarding the strike.

Men's Underwear.

Ribbed Lisle Thread,
—white, with narrow pink or blue silk stripes,—

Sizes; Shirts, 34 to 44, Drawers, 30 to 42,

75 cts.,
value $1.25

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

COL. BLOOM MAKES AMENDS.

Withdraws the Imputations Against Messrs. Mitchell and Dos Passos—His Idea of Proper Legislation.

Having read the statements made by Congressman J. Murray Mitchell and John R. Dos Passos, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in regard to the proposed Credit Foncier system, Col. J. E. Bloom said he was convinced that Mr. Dos Passos was an independent investigator, and he thereupon withdrew his charge of plagiarism. He added that it was not the first occasion in the history of mankind when two independent investigators discovered the same comet at the same time, each without knowledge of the work of the other. He said that, on the whole, he was very much pleased to have the public take an interest in the subject.

Col. Bloom, however, insisted that the only bill which ought to be submitted to Congress is a general act, under which any of the public could incorporate in any State with the same facility that a National bank is now incorporated.

John R. Dos Passos yesterday commented sharply on a dispatch from Chicago, in which James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, was quoted as saying that "the Credit Foncier of Farnce has done away with the loaning of money on land, as was originally the plan, and now simply conducts a banking business." Mr. Dos Passos said: "I cannot believe that Mr. Forgan made any such statement, because it shows such total ignorance of the nature of the business of the Credit Foncier. I have the official report of the Credit Foncier of April 1, 1897, and for the year 1896 it shows that the Credit Foncier made 4,119 mortgage loans, amounting to 120,733,932 francs. These loans constitute an increase of 29,000,000 francs over the business of 1895.

"It would be a very good idea for people before making a criticism to study the system in detail. When this is done I am satisfied that the efficacy and safety of the plan will surely be demonstrated."

FRANK BELL AND THE ARAGON.

Says a Report Sent from Atlanta Was Malicious.

Frank Bell, who was reported in an Atlanta, Ga., dispatch to have left there without informing creditors of his whereabouts, called at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He said that he could ascribe the report only to malice.

Mr. Bell is a lawyer and lives in New Jersey. He was president of the company, a New Jersey corporation, which leased the Hotel Aragon in Atlanta. The hotel belongs to Washington Collier, and has been operated for the company by a manager. A dissatisfied creditor issued an attachment against the company last October, and Mr. Bell was appointed receiver.

He had of late years had his family spend the Winters at the Aragon, and during the last Winter he conducted the hotel with a co-receiver. The company's property was sold by order of the court May 4. Mr. Collier, owner of the building, bought the company's effects. Mr. Bell came North to bring his family, and intends to return to Atlanta to make his final report as receiver about June 1.

His personal liabilities are small, and he can easily pay them. Regarding the part of the dispatch which said that Gov. Morton and party were exorbitantly charged at the Aragon when they attended the Exposition, Mr. Bell said that all arrangements had been made in advance, including contracts, which had been kept.

RELICS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Colonial Dames Will Send an Interesting Exhibit to Nashville.

The New York City Commission for the Nashville Exposition met yesterday afternoon at the Cotton Exchange, the Chairman, William V. King, presiding.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the car containing the furniture and decorations for the New York room at Nashville was already loaded, and that it would go forward at once. Mrs. Robert W. Gardiner will go to Nashville to see that everything is put in proper shape. A donation of $200 was received from H. B. Claflin.

One of the most interesting exhibits that will go from New York will be that of the Colonial Dames. It contains some of the most valuable historical relics in the city. One of the principal decorations of the New York room is to be a shield furnished by the Dames. It is now being painted by Walter Satterlee. The painting will represent the coat-of-arms of the State of New York supported by two female figures. Underneath is to be a large fac-simile of the badge of the society. Over the shield will be an American flag, and on each side a Dutch and English flag, respectively representing the different periods of the history of the State.

It was said yesterday that the commission was handicapped on account of a lack of funds, and that the expenses of the committee up to the present time had been borne by the members themselves. The State made an appropriation, but it was taken up entirely by the State Commission. The city has given nothing toward defraying the expenses of the committee, and it will have to depend upon voluntary donations to carry on its work.

Ellis Island Improvements.

Immigration Commissioner Senner went to Washington yesterday to see the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to improvements being made at Ellis Island. They include the new disinfecting plant and the newly laid telephone and telegraph cable.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Suit, $5.

For boys from 6 to 15 yrs., is made of the dark blue cheviot-finished serge, which from long experience with its wearing qualities we have found so desirable, being absolutely all wool, and of a changeless color.

Youths' sizes, 14 to 18— long trousers, $10.

Your Boys' Clothes,

If bought here, are bought of the maker; you pay *one* moderate profit, and receive a guarantee of satisfactory wear. If you pay less elsewhere, it will be either

Because the material is undesirable and will not give satisfaction;
Or because it is cheaply made up—in unwholesome places—perhaps;
Or the trimmings are not first-class;
Or for some other reason to be found in the poorer quality of the goods.

The well-known fit and finish of our goods, adds nothing whatever to the cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HOUSES THAT QUINN BUILT.

Puzzling Legal Questions Likely to be Settled by an Intrusion of Some Inches.

The houses that Quinn built in Harlem are likely to become part of the history of law in New York and to settle a legal problem which has been long, frequently, and copiously discussed.

About ten years ago Peter J. Quinn built four flat houses, beginning at 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, at a cost of $80,000. By an error he encroached one inch upon an adjoining lot owned by Callman Rouse of 1,207 Park Avenue. Last year Mr. Rouse decided to build a flat to cost $20,000 on his lot, which should have had a frontage of 25 feet. A builder went to work on the foundations and walls. Presently he found there was something wrong. His wall was a misfit, and so was his foundation. He measured and tested and looked. He could not get the space from wall to wall to fit his calculations, and he found that as his walls went higher his space became less. Finally he discovered that the Quinn wall, following the aggressive system of its builder, had bulged four inches in the middle. He was cut out of an inch at the foundation and an inch at the top and five inches at the third floor.

Meanwhile Mr. Quinn had borrowed money on his property from the Washington Life Insurance Company, and as he failed to pay, foreclosure proceedings were taken. After judgment had been entered and the property had been ordered to be sold, Mr. Rouse concluded that it was in order for him to sue somebody. The Building Department had required him to make his walls four inches thicker than they would be in ordinary circumstances because the Quinn building had the bulge on him, as they say out West, and the loss of four inches in a flat is considered by tenants and deducted from the rent. Prospective occupants argued that a difference of four inches might mean the difference between being able to stretch their legs out comfortably or being compelled to sit doubled up or put their feet out of the windows, and there was trouble.

Mr. Rouse put his case in the hands of Max Cohen, 320 Broadway, who, finding no safe guide in the books as to whom he was to sue, promptly decided to sue everybody. Therefore he made a case against the heirs of Mr. Quinn, who had died; the Washington Life Insurance Company, and the referee.

The question now is, Who is responsible? The suit was entered between the time of judgment on the mortgage and the time of sale. Who did the property belong to? Who is to pay the damage alleged to be done Mr. Rouse by trespass of one inch on his ground below and four inches more on his air above, and the squeezing of his flats? Must the Quinn buildings be torn down to give Mr. Rouse the room he seems to be entitled to, and, if so, who is to pay and who is to lose?

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

An Unusual Number of Prominent Persons Sail To-day.

His Excellency Chang Yen Hoon, Special Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, will sail to-day with his suite on the American Line steamship Paris for Southampton.

Other passengers booked on the Paris are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington, Mrs. A. J. Garvey, Miss Olga Nethersole, Louis F. Nethersole, Capt. W. G. Shackford, Marshall P. Wilder, and Bishop Wallis of New Zealand and Mrs. Wallis.

On the Teutonic, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, are Sir William Lane Booker, C. M. G., Lady Booker, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blumenstiel, Albert Blumenstiel, and the Misses Blumenstiel, Mrs. George Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, W. G. McAdoo, E. J. Redmond, and the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota.

Prof. H. Bertrand of Philadelphia, the United States Commissioner to the Brussels Exposition, sails to-day on the Friesland for Antwerp.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia from La Guayra, were H. L. Boulton, one of the proprietors of the Red D Line, and C. D. Crespo, son of President Crespo of Venezuela, en route for Europe.

On the steamship Trojan Prince, which arrived Monday night from South American ports, was Edna Dean Proctor, poetess and authoress, who has been traveling for the past six months in the Andes, and E. C. White, President of the Spanish-American Newspaper Company. Miss Proctor is in her sixty-seventh year, and is in splendid health.

Funeral of Gen. James Mulry.

The funeral of Gen. James Mulry took place at St. Lawrence Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning. High requiem mass was sung by Father McKenna of the Society of Jesus, assisted by five priests and the full choir. Among those present at the funeral were the widow and Dr. Lawrence B. Mulry, his daughters, Mrs. Jennie Manahan and Miss Pattie Mulry, and Thomas Mulry, Lawrence Mulry, ex-Alderman James Mulry, Lawrence Mulry, Jr., Michael Larkin, James J. Larkin, Thomas Larkin, Patrick Larkin, Michael Bennan, James Hogan, Capt. Breslan, and ex-Alderman Sheils.

Supposed Suicide of a Clerk.

C. Mervyn Satchell, twenty-four years old, a clerk, was found dead late yesterday afternoon at 137 West One Hundred and Tenth Street. It is supposed that he committed suicide. He came from England two years ago, and for two months had been living in the One Hundred and Tenth Street house with the family of Henry M. Turk, a lawyer, who has an office at 229 Broadway. In the afternoon Satchell went to his room, and shortly after the sound of a pistol shot was heard. At dinner time his body was found lying face downward on the floor in a pool of blood.

Never Told Who Shot Him.

Fadastian Zacargue died at the Gouverneur Hospital at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. On Saturday night Policeman Coyne of the Madison Street Station heard a shot fired in the vicinity of Montgomery Street and South Street. He saw two men running toward the river, and he pulled his revolver and fired. A few minutes later he found Zacargue on the pier with a bullet wound in his chest. Zacargue was unable to speak, and remained in that condition until his death this morning.

Big men, the kind that have chairs made to order, are generally good natured until you mention clothes.

"Nobody can fit me," they say, "I'm too big."

Not for us.

A man of 46 inch chest can be fitted at any of our stores; from almost any pattern.

Above that size at Prince St. only—it gives a larger choice.

Our Spring book is mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

WATER CRAFT IN COLLISION.

Ferryboat Wyoming Ran into the Sound Steamer City of Worcester—A Barge Sunk.

During a congestion of traffic on the East River yesterday morning the ferryboat Wyoming, bound from the foot of Roosevelt Street for Williamsburg, ran against the Sound steamer City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, which was just arriving from New London.

The Worcester had been stopped a moment before on account of other craft, and was moving at reduced speed, when Capt. Ward saw the Wyoming heading across the river. He blew two whistles, indicating that he would keep to the left, and, getting no response, repeated them. The Wyoming then responded, but instead of shaping her course up the river toward the Wallabout, she proceeded as though to cross the Sound steamer's bow.

Capt. Ward threw his wheel to starboard, and thus avoided a square blow. The ferryboat's guard at the port bow jabbed against the Worcester's steel plates about forty feet from the stem on the starboard bow, scratching off the paint and denting a small hole about two feet above the water line, while her cabin, as she heeled, tore away some joiner work on the Worcester's freight deck.

The Wyoming fared worse, for as she swung against the larger boat's heavy guard, a goodly section of her port cabin was demolished. There were fortunately not more than a dozen passengers on her, who scampered away from the point of danger. They were not injured.

The shock to the Worcester was slight, and most of her 150 passengers, within the cabins, were hardly aware of what had happened. Repairs were effected in a few hours, and she made her regular trip last night to New London.

The ferryboat, in rather dilapidated shape, was laid up in Williamsburg. The officials of the company would make no statement regarding the collision.

Shortly after this collision, the coal-laden barge Ida, towing alongside the tug G. H. Notter, near the bridge, and bound up the river, was in collision with a car float of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in tow of transfer tug No. 10. Miscalculation of distance and the influence of a strong flood tide were the assigned cause. The barge received a big wound in her side, and Capt. Kelly, his wife, and three children ran hurriedly on to the tug. The hawsers were hardly cast loose when the barge sank off the Clyde Line pier.

The steam cattle boat Newark, at about 7:30 A. M. yesterday, ran into a canalboat in tow of the tug Commerce, off Commalpaw coal docks. The canalboat was beached on the Jersey flats after those aboard her had been taken off. The Newark, which belongs to the cattle yards in Jersey City, received little injury, and returned to her dock.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ALTAR.

Mgr. Martinelli to Consecrate It—Description of the Work.

Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, will visit Brooklyn to-morrow to consecrate the recently erected altar in St. Augustine's Church. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the occasion.

The altar is of Carrara and American marble, with Mexican onyx. The semi-circular altar, reached by four marble steps, is surmounted by five towers. The central spire of the altar is 42 feet high and the outer ones 33 feet in height. The entire length of the altar is 33 feet. In the centre of the lower tier is a niche containing a figure of Moses, and in niches at either side are two patriarchs in standing positions. In the outer towers stand figures of the four evangelists. The battlemented reredos between the towers is composed of groups of cherubs with upraised wings. The cost of the altar was $25,000. The consecration ceremonies will commence with a mass at 8 A. M., and will last for three hours.

Members of the alumni of the American College at Rome will have a luncheon in the Hotel Manhattan this afternoon, at which the guest of honor will be Mgr. Martinelli. Archbishop Corrigan will be present, and also Bishops Farley, McDonnell, McQuade, and Hoban.

Wired Mr. McKinley for Passes.

An elderly man and woman entered the telegraph office at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station in Hoboken yesterday. The man asked for a blank, and wrote a message to President McKinley asking for two railroad passes to Minnesota. While he was doing this the woman explained to another operator that her husband was demented. The money was returned to her. After being assured that the message would be sent at once, the man left the office.

Bohemia's Cargo Shifted.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bohemia, which sailed from Baltimore May 12, came into this port yesterday with a heavy list to starboard. Capt. Peterson reported that on May 14, about 400 miles east of Sandy Hook, he met easterly gales, with high seas, in which the vessel labored heavily, causing the grain bulkheads to start. The cargo then shifted, and it was decided to put into New York to trim the ship.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — EVERY EVENING, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott. Catchy music! Unceasing fun! Chic costumes!

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. THE THIRD MONTH. Last 4 Nights. GAYEST MANHATTAN. Next Week—Gautier and Entire New Programme.

LYCEUM — at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald. 2d month of the Merry Success. Mysterious Mr. Bugle, with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND.

WEBER & FIELDS'S Music Hall. B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. MR. NEW YORK, ESQ., Cake Walk, Poker Game, "Tess," & "Circus Horse."

CASINO. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Tri Star Co. LAST WEEK. Souvenirs TO-NIGHT. Russell, Fox, De Angelis, Stange and Edwards's THE WEDDING DAY. May 25—THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH. Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday. 4TH CROWDED MONTH. NEVER AGAIN.

St. Nicholas Music Hall, 66 St. & Col'bus. May Howard, Mlle. Oceana, Moe and Goodrick, Rexa and Ascot, Urline Sisters, Myers Basset Co., W. H. Barber, 3 Sisters Lane, 20 others. Adm. 25c.; Res'd, 50c.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way. LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST SATURDAY M